

Table 168. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Places**INCOME IN 1979**

	Cumberland Hill (CDP)	Greenville (CDP)	Kingston (CDP)	Melville (CDP)	Narragansett Pier (CDP)	Pascoog (CDP)	Tiverton (CDP)	Wakefield- Peacedale (CDP)
Households	1 804	2 300	527	529	1 327	1 308	2 658	2 298
Less than \$5,000	161	127	86	—	167	174	208	223
\$5,000 to \$7,499	81	111	14	—	106	131	204	183
\$7,500 to \$9,999	125	98	24	25	127	125	185	181
\$10,000 to \$14,999	153	210	47	49	259	223	453	383
\$15,000 to \$19,999	201	320	93	173	215	233	464	402
\$20,000 to \$24,999	338	383	73	150	87	177	380	355
\$25,000 to \$34,999	412	547	83	121	183	178	555	315
\$35,000 to \$49,999	263	320	83	5	120	35	177	168
\$50,000 or more	70	184	24	6	63	32	88	88
Median	\$22 592	\$23 859	\$19 962	\$20 387	\$15 095	\$15 016	\$17 591	\$17 511
Mean	\$23 540	\$26 056	\$22 078	\$20 772	\$19 874	\$16 453	\$19 396	\$19 766
Families	1 548	1 932	328	529	789	1 036	2 255	1 733
Median income	\$23 891	\$25 704	\$24 022	\$20 387	\$20 288	\$16 786	\$19 642	\$19 585
Mean income	\$25 217	\$28 380	\$26 721	\$20 772	\$24 565	\$18 400	\$21 434	\$22 416
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	332	374	4 433	1 114	792	293	434	729
Median income	\$4 787	\$9 000	\$1 830	\$6 302	\$6 250	\$7 450	\$6 357	\$7 590
Mean income	\$10 786	\$12 074	\$2 487	\$6 844	\$8 952	\$8 731	\$8 933	\$9 203
Per capita income	\$7 850	\$8 033	\$3 605	\$6 395	\$8 021	\$5 754	\$6 701	\$7 051

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS**Family type by presence of own children:**

Families	\$23 891	\$25 704	\$24 022	\$20 387	\$20 288	\$16 786	\$19 642	\$19 585
With own children under 18 years	\$24 565	\$26 735	\$26 176	\$20 378	\$22 576	\$18 036	\$21 989	\$19 127
With own children under 6 years	\$23 696	\$25 994	\$19 063	\$20 020	\$14 048	\$14 609	\$20 793	\$18 113
Without own children under 18 years	\$22 839	\$24 239	\$17 125	\$20 441	\$20 096	\$15 123	\$17 391	\$20 317
Married-couple families	\$24 991	\$26 211	\$24 565	\$20 387	\$23 614	\$17 759	\$21 162	\$20 897
With own children under 18 years	\$25 938	\$27 351	\$26 176	\$20 378	\$24 621	\$20 395	\$22 791	\$21 235
With own children under 6 years	\$23 832	\$26 222	\$19 063	\$20 020	\$14 405	\$15 583	\$20 793	\$19 623
Without own children under 18 years	\$23 925	\$24 250	\$17 125	\$20 441	\$21 406	\$15 588	\$18 514	\$20 337
Female householder, no husband present	\$13 839	\$20 089	\$10 000	\$10 625	\$7 554	\$12 407	\$10 541	\$9 088
With own children under 18 years	\$12 019	\$15 000	—	—	\$6 607	\$4 836	\$10 208	\$7 143
With own children under 6 years	\$16 250	\$4 500	—	—	\$8 750	\$4 125	—	\$7 143
Without own children under 18 years	\$18 500	\$23 646	\$10 000	—	\$18 611	\$9 375	\$13 036	\$21 250
Workers in family in 1979:								
No workers	\$9 281	\$10 078	\$18 500	—	\$7 400	\$6 806	\$10 802	\$11 128
1 worker	\$19 909	\$22 396	\$17 875	\$19 688	\$16 034	\$13 661	\$16 829	\$14 067
2 workers	\$25 326	\$26 028	\$26 518	\$22 000	\$23 942	\$18 894	\$21 441	\$21 799
3 or more workers	\$31 867	\$33 511	\$35 223	—	\$30 791	\$28 533	\$30 242	\$24 965

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	1 804	2 300	527	529	1 327	1 308	2 658	2 298
With earnings	1 554	1 953	463	529	1 041	1 005	2 159	1 806
Mean earnings	\$24 131	\$26 504	\$20 492	\$20 064	\$20 643	\$16 844	\$18 800	\$19 295
With Social Security income	446	583	73	20	335	385	865	679
Mean Social Security income	\$4 354	\$4 577	\$6 732	\$875	\$4 066	\$4 144	\$4 115	\$4 611
With public assistance income	74	82	10	13	116	140	160	144
Mean public assistance income	\$2 823	\$1 897	\$1 543	\$3 540	\$2 603	\$3 270	\$2 680	\$2 956

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families	1 548	1 932	328	529	789	1 036	2 255	1 733
Householder worked in 1979	1 342	1 663	262	518	685	792	1 741	1 390
With related children under 18 years	804	1 070	182	437	385	560	1 067	942
With related children 5 to 17 years	691	922	122	259	322	434	894	788
Female householder, no husband present	133	93	10	—	106	149	236	278
Householder worked in 1979	106	66	—	—	74	80	118	221
With related children under 18 years	73	66	—	—	63	95	82	239
With related children under 6 years	11	8	—	—	15	34	12	84
Householder 65 years and over	218	210	49	—	114	153	391	314
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	332	374	282	12	778	293	434	729
Worked in 1979	159	186	235	12	537	153	185	426
65 years and over	174	186	24	—	192	124	224	250
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 414	7 383	1 323	1 802	3 328	3 674	7 636	6 342
Related children under 18 years	1 500	2 214	334	749	680	1 067	2 036	1 741
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 271	1 834	246	379	535	813	1 685	1 345
60 years and over	923	1 044	203	4	617	615	1 486	1 148
65 years and over	590	633	134	4	429	407	978	804

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	46	45	22	—	39	98	105	119
Percent below poverty level	3.0	2.3	6.7	—	4.9	9.5	4.7	6.9
Householder worked in 1979	34	34	12	—	16	56	85	74
With related children under 18 years	34	27	6	—	34	72	95	94
With related children 5 to 17 years	28	27	6	—	26	51	80	88
Female householder, no husband present	29	9	5	—	19	68	25	84
Householder worked in 1979	22	5	—	—	9	33	15	57
With related children under 18 years	22	9	—	—	19	56	25	79
With related children under 6 years	6	5	—	—	—	20	—	40
Householder 65 years and over	5	—	—	—	—	19	15	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	93	40	111	12	274	67	108	131
Percent below poverty level	28.0	10.7	39.4	100.0	35.2	22.9	24.9	18.0
Worked in 1979	12	7	78	12	189	20	14	43
65 years and over	55	27	—	—	49	23	60	40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	264	215	154	12	407	370	550	548
Percent below poverty level	4.9	2.9	11.6	0.7	12.2	10.1	7.2	8.6
Related children under 18 years	94	75	3	—	75	162	222	256
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	69	3	—	59	114	193	190
60 years and over	72	33	—	—	60	83	95	85
65 years and over	65	27	—	—	49	62	95	52

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	68	68	28	19	57	155	158	145
Female householder, no husband present	29	14	5	—	24	86	30	96
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	143	74	123	12	326	93	143	205
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	374	319	177	82	511	611	742	728
Related children under 18 years	110	99	3	31	80	264	255	308
65 years and over	120	64	—	—	72	114	160	97

Table 168a. Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Towns/Townships of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Towns/Townships

INCOME IN 1979

	Charlestown town	Exeter town	Foster town	Glocester town	Hopkinton town	Jamestown town	Little Compton town	North Smithfield town	Richmond town	Scituate town	West Greenwich town
Households	1 753	1 244	1 078	2 384	2 054	1 502	1 062	3 413	1 242	2 718	893
Less than \$5,000	168	89	98	244	195	160	73	263	84	252	108
\$5,000 to \$7,499	134	87	58	168	95	107	78	226	20	158	77
\$7,500 to \$9,999	143	84	62	158	203	80	97	248	120	156	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	320	232	139	320	335	290	219	534	175	466	105
\$15,000 to \$19,999	360	206	144	381	325	209	118	517	261	366	147
\$20,000 to \$24,999	232	166	195	296	394	213	167	534	211	381	141
\$25,000 to \$34,999	235	288	236	540	321	237	122	638	234	557	163
\$35,000 to \$49,999	125	86	100	218	161	141	114	326	110	236	78
\$50,000 or more	36	6	46	59	25	65	74	127	27	146	27
Median	\$16 285	\$17 841	\$21 284	\$18 838	\$18 006	\$17 780	\$17 025	\$19 231	\$19 145	\$19 446	\$18 661
Mean	\$18 583	\$19 220	\$22 613	\$20 369	\$19 015	\$20 182	\$22 653	\$21 248	\$20 506	\$21 954	\$20 176
Families	1 348	967	893	1 934	1 718	1 153	799	2 835	1 068	2 300	747
Median income	\$17 984	\$20 208	\$22 553	\$21 701	\$19 776	\$20 492	\$21 130	\$21 305	\$20 157	\$21 297	\$20 875
Mean income	\$20 296	\$20 761	\$22 761	\$22 873	\$20 623	\$22 957	\$26 308	\$23 515	\$21 277	\$23 899	\$22 237
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	507	436	265	558	421	425	306	675	244	494	177
Median income	\$8 722	\$9 451	\$10 750	\$5 794	\$7 741	\$5 719	\$8 286	\$7 069	\$9 533	\$7 167	\$5 962
Mean income	\$10 287	\$9 659	\$15 600	\$7 858	\$8 735	\$9 047	\$9 913	\$8 744	\$11 155	\$9 562	\$7 896
Per capita income	\$6 811	\$6 444	\$7 321	\$6 489	\$6 174	\$7 486	\$7 934	\$7 318	\$6 373	\$7 220	\$6 691

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED

CHARACTERISTICS

Family type by presence of own children:

Families	\$17 984	\$20 208	\$22 553	\$21 701	\$19 776	\$20 492	\$21 130	\$21 305	\$20 157	\$21 297	\$20 875
With own children under 18 years	\$18 196	\$21 290	\$22 644	\$21 647	\$20 353	\$21 059	\$22 194	\$21 734	\$19 414	\$22 612	\$21 150
With own children under 6 years	\$15 064	\$15 500	\$19 474	\$19 010	\$15 875	\$19 625	\$20 625	\$20 625	\$17 896	\$20 786	\$20 045
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 611	\$18 701	\$22 206	\$21 794	\$18 848	\$19 688	\$19 926	\$20 913	\$21 570	\$19 436	\$20 187
Married-couple families	\$18 608	\$21 364	\$23 039	\$22 485	\$20 572	\$21 938	\$22 294	\$22 137	\$20 876	\$22 152	\$21 797
With own children under 18 years	\$18 810	\$22 198	\$22 937	\$23 084	\$21 154	\$21 970	\$22 765	\$23 148	\$20 580	\$23 579	\$22 370
With own children under 6 years	\$15 321	\$20 625	\$20 179	\$19 844	\$16 650	\$21 875	\$15 625	\$20 720	\$18 429	\$21 036	\$20 446
Without own children under 18 years	\$18 235	\$18 872	\$23 205	\$21 734	\$19 333	\$21 875	\$18 750	\$21 269	\$21 453	\$19 608	\$20 078
Female householder, no husband present	\$16 172	\$8 958	\$13 462	\$11 638	\$10 673	\$12 292	\$11 250	\$13 875	\$9 866	\$10 573	\$7 500
With own children under 18 years	\$12 778	\$7 337	\$8 250	\$11 293	\$8 802	\$8 281	\$9 250	\$10 812	\$8 355	\$6 806	\$6 458
With own children under 6 years	\$3 750	\$6 094	\$3 750	\$11 346	\$4 219	\$4 896	\$8 750	\$25 000	\$9 750	\$4 250	\$5 250
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 422	\$17 083	\$15 893	\$28 611	\$16 458	\$13 958	\$22 679	\$18 500	\$28 125	\$11 429	\$22 500

Workers in family in 1979:

No workers	\$9 792	\$7 042	\$7 232	\$7 143	\$6 435	\$10 962	\$16 964	\$8 354	\$8 507	\$9 476	\$6 389
1 worker	\$15 233	\$14 315	\$18 493	\$16 842	\$15 321	\$17 845	\$20 595	\$16 698	\$16 788	\$15 952	\$15 536
2 workers	\$19 831	\$22 716	\$24 291	\$24 116	\$21 755	\$23 375	\$20 357	\$23 678	\$21 637	\$23 993	\$23 750
3 or more workers	\$32 556	\$29 714	\$25 812	\$29 031	\$28 690	\$32 089	\$28 839	\$31 494	\$32 348	\$31 291	\$28 500

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	1 753	1 244	1 078	2 384	2 054	1 502	1 062	3 413	1 242	2 718	893
With earnings	1 388	1 082	904	2 062	1 752	1 142	797	2 752	1 085	2 335	759
Mean earnings	\$17 657	\$19 114	\$23 185	\$20 373	\$19 200	\$19 396	\$20 348	\$21 807	\$20 039	\$21 712	\$20 724
With Social Security income	511	243	254	643	495	415	363	908	256	710	146
Mean Social Security income	\$4 352	\$3 971	\$4 277	\$4 304	\$4 365	\$4 513	\$4 377	\$4 557	\$5 322	\$4 167	\$4 050
With public assistance income	123	74	96	126	163	90	38	196	78	113	47
Mean public assistance income	\$2 218	\$2 535	\$2 576	\$3 196	\$3 022	\$2 578	\$4 195	\$2 361	\$2 647	\$3 802	\$3 288

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families	1 348	967	893	1 934	1 718	1 153	799	2 835	1 068	2 300	747
Householder worked in 1979	1 051	819	709	1 658	1 465	871	571	2 303	877	1 895	639
With related children under 18 years	654	591	521	1 139	1 041	528	442	1 407	671	1 262	457
With related children 5 to 17 years	539	448	453	939	864	445	384	1 163	548	1 067	370
Female householder, no husband present	141	99	88	122	189	129	63	223	129	169	58
Householder worked in 1979	102	66	43	77	111	80	37	143	62	95	35
With related children under 18 years	78	84	47	109	122	58	44	127	89	78	48
With related children under 6 years	15	37	10	41	31	23	8	5	25	19	10
Householder 65 years and over	237	79	114	235	225	199	188	445	138	304	76
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	507	436	265	558	421	425	306	675	244	494	177
Worked in 1979	341	340	142	368	249	243	184	333	183	287	109
65 years and over	165	68	79	156	124	164	117	306	47	208	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 789	3 689	3 344	7 497	6 383	4 057	3 044	9 922	4 011	8 351	2 736
Related children under 18 years	1 289	1 121	1 028	2 406	2 178	1 074	861	2 717	1 398	2 420	902
Related children 5 to 17 years	944	786	808	1 880	1 713	836	678	2 184	1 031	1 941	700
60 years and over	811	357	436	914	812	724	623	1 708	461	1 268	258
65 years and over	583	229	304	675	574	514	496	1 205	281	827	176

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	115	58	65	121	108	45	22	85	53	129	69
Percent below poverty level	8.5	6.0	7.3	6.3	6.3	3.9	2.8	3.0	5.0	5.6	9.2
Householder worked in 1979	89	27	45	66	45	22	22	38	31	110	44
With related children under 18 years	79	47	48	104	87	34	16	73	46	96	53
With related children 5 to 17 years	58	28	41	84	87	27	10	68	46	75	47
Female householder, no husband present	19	31	22	29	58	23	5	30	38	33	26
Householder worked in 1979	8	6	12	16	21	6	5	17	20	15	15
With related children under 18 years	15	26	22	29	54	18	5	24	38	26	26
With related children under 6 years	8	20	10	13	31	18	5	8	10	6	6
Householder 65 years and over	14	17	5	17	14	5	6	6	—	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	68	78	72	129	80	115	35	146	34	118	67
Percent below poverty level	13.4	17.9	27.2	23.1	19.0	27.1	11.4	21.6	13.9	23.9	37.9
Worked in 1979	51	37	6	43	20	47	24	32	15	29	34
65 years and over	11	12	34	43	23	47	17	78	12	66	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	454	259	300	667	502	260	116	460	198	596	292
Percent below poverty level	9.5	7.0	9.0	8.9	7.9	6.4	3.8	4.6	4.9	7.1	10.7
Related children under 18 years	166	90	119	249	228	78	30	150	89	230	111
Related children 5 to 17 years	115	58	70	194	194	56	16	124	79	170	94
60 years and over	52	39	46	96	83	67	28	102	12	99	37
65 years and over	42	34	46	80	58	52	23	90	12	78	21

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	190	92	87	170	158	94	44	145	74	168	99
Female householder, no husband present	33	46	33	29	64	28	5	50	38	50	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	106	92	90	187	128	157	68	233	59	169	76
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	774	358	382	863	714	506	239	749	323	751	408
Related children under 18 years	294	123	144	285	278	191	75	230	148	270	158
65 years and over	103	40	62	157	155	94	38	182	18	141	41

Table 169. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 169a. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Towns/Townships of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 170. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 170a. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Towns/Townships of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table 171. General Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
AGE					
Total persons	46 942	154 163	81 383	571 349	93 317
Under 5 years	2 595	9 435	5 330	32 947	6 204
5 to 9 years	2 851	10 665	5 930	35 161	6 366
10 to 14 years	3 953	13 159	6 555	43 293	7 710
15 to 19 years	5 033	14 316	7 266	53 299	9 983
20 to 24 years	4 059	12 630	8 033	54 772	10 366
25 to 29 years	3 280	12 356	6 991	44 719	8 521
30 to 34 years	3 116	12 143	7 231	40 312	7 687
35 to 39 years	2 823	9 889	5 240	30 691	5 941
40 to 44 years	2 307	7 663	4 158	25 905	4 504
45 to 49 years	2 719	7 791	3 599	26 982	3 877
50 to 54 years	2 732	9 077	4 149	32 244	4 252
55 to 59 years	3 113	9 532	4 110	34 262	4 289
60 to 64 years	2 487	7 937	3 497	32 178	4 027
65 to 69 years	2 057	6 154	3 063	27 753	3 459
70 to 74 years	1 631	4 750	2 376	22 180	2 543
75 to 79 years	939	3 103	1 863	16 290	1 877
80 to 84 years	711	2 032	1 149	10 899	899
85 years and over	536	1 531	843	7 462	812
Median	32.7	31.9	30.4	32.7	28.5
Female	23 956	79 997	41 353	302 629	47 616
Under 5 years	1 161	4 601	2 549	16 303	3 019
5 to 9 years	1 403	5 030	2 789	17 717	3 146
10 to 14 years	1 912	6 582	3 301	20 603	3 633
15 to 19 years	2 482	7 107	3 641	26 855	5 053
20 to 24 years	1 950	6 468	3 749	28 133	5 264
25 to 29 years	1 556	6 263	3 492	22 523	4 199
30 to 34 years	1 683	6 276	3 459	20 669	3 799
35 to 39 years	1 391	4 995	2 584	15 728	3 074
40 to 44 years	1 239	3 966	1 993	13 633	2 196
45 to 49 years	1 441	3 893	1 833	14 242	1 929
50 to 54 years	1 424	4 871	2 088	16 935	2 146
55 to 59 years	1 628	5 018	2 290	18 841	2 238
60 to 64 years	1 230	4 193	1 838	17 382	2 179
65 to 69 years	1 148	3 267	1 749	16 013	1 935
70 to 74 years	928	2 945	1 435	13 772	1 512
75 to 79 years	595	1 965	1 120	10 417	1 146
80 to 84 years	419	1 424	772	7 509	586
85 years and over	366	1 133	671	5 354	562
Median	34.5	33.1	31.7	34.6	29.4
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER					
Persons 60 to 64 years	2 487	7 937	3 497	32 178	4 027
In families	2 162	6 648	2 938	25 878	3 445
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	4.9	3.4	2.1	3.5	2.1
Householder or spouse	1 987	6 320	2 671	23 844	3 256
Other relatives	175	328	267	2 034	189
Nonrelatives in households	244	1 250	538	5 770	517
Living alone	212	1 136	451	5 314	448
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	19.8	15.8	17.3	27.5	19.0
In group quarters	81	39	21	530	65
Inmate of institution	81	33	7	363	47
Home for the aged	81	33	7	193	35
Other	—	6	14	167	18
Persons 65 to 74 years	3 688	10 904	5 439	49 933	6 002
In families	2 716	7 820	3 884	34 510	4 472
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	4.0	3.4	2.5	4.2	1.9
Householder or spouse	2 379	6 995	3 463	30 642	4 064
Other relatives	337	825	421	3 868	408
Nonrelatives in households	752	2 857	1 438	13 927	1 360
Living alone	695	2 655	1 360	13 290	1 282
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	24.0	20.3	25.1	29.1	16.1
In group quarters	220	227	117	1 496	170
Inmate of institution	211	192	96	1 267	143
Home for the aged	211	192	96	862	130
Other	9	35	21	229	27
Persons 75 years and over	2 186	6 666	3 855	34 651	3 588
In families	1 196	3 741	2 163	17 303	1 832
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	4.3	4.2	5.2	6.0	4.0
Householder or spouse	784	2 459	1 617	12 593	1 340
Other relatives	412	1 282	546	4 710	492
Nonrelatives in households	530	2 178	1 280	12 467	1 272
Living alone	521	2 057	1 210	12 050	1 205
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	28.8	32.4	31.6	34.7	26.1
In group quarters	460	747	412	4 881	484
Inmate of institution	450	651	373	4 604	468
Home for the aged	450	651	373	3 917	455
Other	10	96	39	277	16
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD					
Households	15 432	54 090	28 476	209 223	31 119
1 person	2 727	10 996	6 363	54 777	6 013
2 persons	4 747	16 558	9 061	64 360	9 829
3 persons	3 023	9 677	4 983	35 219	5 782
4 persons	2 644	9 273	4 418	29 409	5 320
5 persons	1 385	4 922	2 223	15 329	2 608
6 or more persons	906	2 664	1 428	10 129	1 567

Table 172. Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					
Total persons	46 942	154 163	81 383	571 349	93 317
Native	40 595	146 861	77 305	509 044	89 348
Foreign born	6 347	7 302	4 078	62 305	3 969
Naturalized citizen	2 867	5 020	2 707	33 251	2 663
Not a citizen	3 480	2 282	1 371	29 054	1 306
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Foreign born persons	6 347	7 302	4 078	62 305	3 969
Europe	5 273	4 455	2 653	36 414	2 563
Austria	5	48	19	254	28
Czechoslovakia	7	12	20	54	—
France	42	114	73	634	42
Germany	76	472	258	1 308	298
Greece	17	105	145	668	65
Hungary	50	6	—	140	12
Ireland	73	225	192	1 136	132
Italy	236	813	129	7 762	861
Netherlands	—	22	13	80	70
Poland	71	192	36	1 701	45
Portugal	3 434	1 044	651	15 066	99
Sweden	—	139	44	312	86
United Kingdom	148	852	420	3 466	622
England	84	640	248	2 400	394
Northern Ireland	10	14	—	71	12
Scotland	37	149	148	844	149
Wales	—	20	—	19	7
Yugoslavia	—	11	—	51	12
U.S.S.R.	24	234	70	1 981	77
Asia	240	526	455	4 697	425
China	14	44	21	364	54
India	7	47	—	216	58
Japan	16	22	40	205	60
Korea	48	90	48	323	40
Philippines	10	99	217	255	36
Vietnam	4	13	—	177	36
North and Central America	315	1 357	470	10 065	494
Canada	243	1 195	254	6 356	392
Mexico	7	54	8	118	8
West Indies	41	67	179	2 716	62
Cuba	12	23	21	341	20
Dominican Republic	—	24	7	1 867	7
Jamaica	—	8	21	173	—
South America	77	185	48	2 495	33
North Africa	12	38	—	209	17
Other Africa	27	34	48	2 987	28
All other countries	—	10	41	150	54
Country not reported	379	463	293	3 307	278
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION					
Foreign born persons	6 347	7 302	4 078	62 305	3 969
1975 to 1980	1 054	903	568	13 406	567
1970 to 1974	1 031	780	431	9 012	455
1965 to 1969	1 752	949	509	9 050	380
1960 to 1964	450	467	367	3 737	356
1950 to 1959	638	823	593	5 006	641
Before 1950	1 422	3 380	1 610	22 094	1 570
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Persons 5 years and over	44 347	144 728	76 053	538 402	87 113
Speak only English at home	35 073	131 298	69 119	426 997	81 242
Speak a language other than English at home	9 274	13 430	6 934	111 405	5 871
Speak English very well	4 860	9 319	4 779	63 750	3 980
Speak English well	2 230	2 753	1 669	27 439	1 289
Speak English not well or not at all	2 184	1 358	486	20 216	602
5 to 13 years	88	76	31	1 583	34
14 to 17 years	27	47	17	633	—
18 to 24 years	145	117	26	1 575	73
25 years and over	1 924	1 118	412	16 425	495
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Persons 5 to 17 years	9 542	32 910	16 782	108 500	18 925
English only	8 050	31 507	15 917	94 352	18 248
Chinese	—	13	33	118	24
French	91	330	166	1 777	94
German	20	106	55	79	6
Greek	6	38	19	154	15
Italian	32	208	31	1 284	247
Philippine languages	—	47	15	30	7
Polish	5	46	22	236	15
Spanish	26	179	118	2 910	198
Other specified language	1 294	419	392	7 390	53
Unspecified language	18	17	14	170	18
Persons 18 years and over	34 805	111 818	59 271	429 902	68 188
English only	27 023	99 791	53 202	332 645	62 994
Chinese	14	117	34	831	123
French	686	4 552	1 295	30 529	1 043
German	119	444	186	1 321	311
Greek	44	190	306	1 134	104
Italian	861	2 635	283	20 642	1 951
Philippine languages	10	73	178	158	13
Polish	203	708	205	4 281	211
Spanish	86	467	519	7 124	418
Other specified language	5 662	2 618	2 982	30 330	955
Unspecified language	97	223	81	907	65

Table 173. **Fertility and Family Composition for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 24 years	4 432	13 575	7 390	54 988	10 317
Children ever born.....	588	2 530	1 619	12 380	1 859
Per 1,000 women.....	133	186	219	225	180
Women ever married	799	2 987	1 664	11 602	1 919
Children ever born.....	554	2 091	1 205	9 667	1 603
Per 1,000 women.....	693	700	724	833	835
Women 25 to 34 years	3 239	12 539	6 951	43 192	7 998
Children ever born.....	4 196	17 188	9 341	56 498	10 189
Per 1,000 women.....	1 295	1 571	1 348	1 308	1 274
Women ever married	2 812	10 793	5 654	34 244	6 856
Children ever born.....	4 183	16 988	9 045	53 908	10 012
Per 1,000 women.....	1 488	1 574	1 600	1 574	1 460
Women 35 to 44 years	2 630	8 961	4 577	29 361	5 270
Children ever born.....	6 985	23 182	12 181	74 598	14 394
Per 1,000 women.....	2 656	2 587	2 661	2 541	2 731
Women ever married	2 493	8 488	4 301	26 700	5 091
Children ever born.....	6 980	23 098	12 092	73 895	14 380
Per 1,000 women.....	2 800	2 721	2 811	2 768	2 825
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
Total persons	46 942	154 163	81 383	571 349	93 317
In households.....	44 742	152 565	77 191	551 057	87 604
Family householder: Male.....	10 751	35 408	17 190	118 852	19 495
Female.....	1 676	6 274	3 691	29 384	3 621
Nonfamily householder: Male.....	1 027	4 765	3 221	22 402	3 693
Female.....	1 978	7 643	4 374	38 585	4 310
Spouse.....	10 786	35 166	16 936	117 355	19 742
Child.....	16 449	55 415	27 422	190 010	30 393
Other relatives.....	1 601	5 202	2 396	22 719	2 647
Nonrelatives.....	474	2 692	1 961	11 750	3 703
Persons per household.....	2.90	2.82	2.71	2.63	2.82
Persons per family.....	3.32	3.30	3.24	3.23	3.28
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	12 427	41 682	20 881	148 236	23 116
With own children under 18 years.....	6 090	21 142	10 942	69 927	12 286
With own children under 6 years.....	2 082	8 213	4 770	27 936	4 921
Married-couple families	10 773	35 212	17 270	118 237	19 718
With own children under 18 years.....	5 347	17 795	8 915	54 741	10 404
With own children under 6 years.....	1 942	7 277	4 019	22 821	4 448
Female householder, no husband present	1 335	5 079	2 930	24 875	2 702
With own children under 18 years.....	649	2 895	1 737	13 887	1 678
With own children under 6 years.....	125	839	690	4 833	454
Subfamilies	170	756	380	3 036	489
With own children under 18 years.....	93	559	286	1 915	353
Married-couple subfamilies	119	357	155	1 656	222
With own children under 18 years.....	42	160	61	535	86
Mother-child subfamilies	51	330	218	1 180	221
Persons under 18 years	12 137	42 345	22 112	141 447	25 129
Percent living with two parents.....	87.5	82.2	80.1	75.5	82.0
MARITAL HISTORY					
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years	16 333	57 222	29 697	186 953	33 576
Never widowed or divorced.....	13 626	45 542	22 957	147 798	26 223
Known to have been: Widowed.....	475	1 536	697	5 301	798
Divorced.....	2 268	10 339	6 119	34 303	6 641
Widowed and divorced.....	36	195	76	449	86
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS					
Families	12 427	41 682	20 881	148 236	23 116
Householder: Employed or in Armed Forces.....	9 216	31 547	15 159	102 754	17 697
Unemployed.....	413	1 275	754	6 016	686
Not in labor force.....	2 798	8 860	4 968	39 466	4 733
Married-couple families	10 773	35 212	17 270	118 237	19 718
Husband employed or in Armed Forces.....	8 408	28 008	13 466	89 047	15 821
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	4 912	16 087	7 053	52 249	8 602
Wife unemployed.....	347	935	465	3 635	641
Wife not in labor force.....	3 149	10 986	5 948	33 163	6 578
Husband unemployed.....	318	1 095	597	4 464	543
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	213	601	323	2 478	279
Wife unemployed.....	36	115	42	411	58
Wife not in labor force.....	69	379	232	1 575	206
Husband not in labor force.....	2 047	6 109	3 207	24 726	3 354
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	484	1 480	584	5 394	729
Wife unemployed.....	24	96	51	510	24
Wife not in labor force.....	1 539	4 533	2 572	18 822	2 601
Female householder, no husband present	1 335	5 079	2 930	24 875	2 702
Employed or in Armed Forces.....	725	2 796	1 366	11 302	1 558
Unemployed.....	65	155	133	1 263	111
Not in labor force.....	545	2 128	1 431	12 310	1 033
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS					
Persons in group quarters	2 200	1 598	4 192	20 292	5 713
Inmate of mental hospital.....	—	—	—	830	670
Inmate of home for the aged.....	800	920	486	5 298	642
Inmate of other institution.....	—	37	26	2 506	13
In military quarters.....	—	—	2 807	—	23
In college dormitory.....	1 320	364	573	9 859	4 198
Other, in group quarters.....	80	277	300	1 799	167

Table 174. **Geographical Mobility and Commuting for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total persons	46 942	154 163	81 383	571 349	93 317
Native	40 595	146 861	77 305	509 044	89 348
Born in State of residence	25 894	117 497	34 905	403 162	57 459
Born in different State	14 428	28 877	41 694	101 869	31 337
Northeast	11 577	21 071	28 631	76 493	22 909
North Central	1 254	2 974	4 018	7 860	3 078
South	1 032	3 425	6 541	13 777	3 809
West	565	1 407	2 504	3 739	1 541
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	273	487	706	4 013	552
Foreign born	6 347	7 302	4 078	62 305	3 969
RESIDENCE IN 1975					
Persons 5 years and over	44 689	144 745	76 021	538 167	87 068
Same house	28 524	89 825	41 630	333 140	45 329
Different house in United States	15 242	54 003	33 201	192 058	40 750
Same county	8 228	29 874	13 729	143 017	18 304
Different county	7 014	24 129	19 472	49 041	22 446
Same State	2 817	15 336	2 272	12 701	11 069
In Armed Forces in 1975	20	48	7	93	84
Attending college in 1975	324	1 339	389	1 562	1 006
Different State	4 197	8 793	17 200	36 340	11 377
In Armed Forces in 1975	39	280	1 993	837	275
Attending college in 1975	512	1 050	2 632	4 169	1 314
Northeast	2 997	5 686	8 576	27 470	8 129
North Central	365	1 108	1 354	2 455	849
South	674	1 382	4 867	4 261	1 882
West	161	617	2 403	2 154	517
Abroad	923	917	1 190	12 969	989
In Armed Forces in 1975	41	71	255	384	63
Attending college in 1975	12	79	104	726	114
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS					
Persons 16 years and over:					
Different county in 1975	5 798	19 400	15 980	42 410	19 294
In Armed Forces in 1980	70	33	4 736	120	127
Inmate of institution in 1980	102	269	70	1 199	425
Attending college in 1980	1 444	1 657	1 700	12 955	6 399
Living with at least one parent	76	179	110	272	229
Not living with any parent	1 368	1 478	1 590	12 683	6 170
Different State in 1975	3 607	6 988	14 005	31 553	9 505
In Armed Forces in 1980	49	28	4 723	99	118
Inmate of institution in 1980	—	12	33	719	114
Attending college in 1980	1 233	691	1 497	11 383	3 053
Living with at least one parent	53	72	93	200	165
Not living with any parent	1 180	619	1 404	11 183	2 888
PLACE OF WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	20 650	71 392	37 513	249 763	41 267
Place of work reported	19 327	66 155	34 958	227 085	38 143
Worked in area of residence	9 140	34 493	25 944	192 875	22 843
Worked outside area of residence	10 187	31 662	9 014	34 210	15 300
Percent of those reporting place of work	52.7	47.9	25.8	15.1	40.1
Place of work not reported	1 323	5 237	2 555	22 678	3 124
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	20 659	70 542	36 515	249 009	41 433
Private vehicle	18 036	65 841	29 788	211 531	37 378
Drive alone: Car	12 125	46 442	20 591	145 622	23 505
Truck or van	1 158	4 866	2 031	12 789	3 923
Carpool: Car	4 435	12 915	6 355	48 998	8 627
Truck or van	318	1 618	811	4 122	1 323
Public transportation	819	1 737	763	14 062	521
Bus or streetcar	739	1 655	692	13 613	428
Subway or elevated train	—	—	11	22	21
Railroad	7	63	4	324	51
Taxicab	73	19	56	103	21
Bicycle	75	186	261	728	283
Motorcycle	26	117	189	384	152
Walked only	1 299	1 707	4 718	18 789	2 118
Other means	108	262	219	1 101	355
Worked at home	296	692	577	2 414	626
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY					
Workers 16 years and over using private vehicles	18 036	65 841	29 788	211 531	37 378
Drive alone	13 283	51 308	22 622	158 411	27 428
In 2-person carpool	3 182	10 512	4 992	37 633	6 584
In 3-person carpool	895	2 171	1 304	9 260	1 904
In 4-person carpool	457	852	597	3 781	767
In 5-or-more-person carpool	219	998	273	2 446	695
Persons per private vehicle	1.18	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.18
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	20 417	70 754	36 931	247 474	40 627
Less than 10 minutes	4 857	11 148	11 452	49 246	8 901
10 to 19 minutes	6 266	25 169	14 505	106 177	13 178
20 to 29 minutes	4 641	18 592	5 004	51 564	7 679
30 to 44 minutes	3 448	11 454	3 698	27 756	6 759
45 or more minutes	1 205	4 391	2 272	12 731	4 110
Mean	18.7	19.9	16.0	17.3	20.4
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	57.6	60.0	58.6	58.4	57.6

Table 175. Educational Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	13 698	41 936	22 857	149 669	31 091
Nursery school	534	1 593	1 116	4 699	1 196
Public	172	370	316	1 793	371
Church-related	51	348	227	727	106
Other private	311	875	573	2 179	719
Kindergarten	453	1 954	1 127	6 420	1 157
Public	357	1 556	967	5 131	1 084
Church-related	74	329	93	889	24
Other private	22	69	67	400	49
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	5 716	19 685	10 365	65 061	11 718
Public	4 541	16 239	9 000	53 958	10 694
Church-related	1 031	3 224	1 207	9 652	825
Other private	144	222	158	1 451	199
High school (1 to 4 years)	3 524	11 352	5 477	35 752	6 224
Public	3 010	9 791	4 939	29 854	5 771
Church-related	274	1 276	399	4 509	328
Other private	240	285	139	1 389	125
College	3 471	7 352	4 772	37 737	10 796
Public	1 899	6 031	3 014	20 644	10 228
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	13 698	41 936	22 857	149 669	31 091
3 and 4 years old	418	1 291	965	4 202	1 019
5 and 6 years old	920	3 692	2 087	11 637	2 010
7 to 13 years old	4 932	17 105	8 872	55 559	10 404
14 and 15 years old	1 744	5 656	2 910	18 939	3 146
16 and 17 years old	1 649	5 430	2 479	16 714	2 866
18 and 19 years old	1 628	2 661	1 532	13 659	3 718
20 and 21 years old	925	1 342	1 057	9 996	3 171
22 to 24 years old	415	1 162	609	5 767	1 500
25 to 34 years old	637	2 333	1 446	8 705	2 246
35 years old and over	430	1 264	900	4 491	1 011
Percent enrolled in school—					
3 and 4 years old	39.1	35.2	45.2	33.0	41.1
5 and 6 years old	92.9	93.3	93.9	90.1	94.1
7 to 13 years old	99.6	99.5	99.5	98.7	99.8
14 and 15 years old	99.7	99.2	98.5	97.5	99.0
16 and 17 years old	89.2	89.6	92.2	84.0	90.0
18 and 19 years old	70.9	50.9	51.6	58.7	72.4
20 and 21 years old	49.2	26.9	33.2	41.4	60.7
22 to 24 years old	19.0	15.2	12.6	18.8	29.2
25 to 34 years old	10.0	9.5	10.2	10.2	13.9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 to 19 years old	4 144	11 287	5 657	43 141	8 318
Armed Forces	23	16	477	12	13
Civilian, enrolled in school	3 264	8 091	3 937	30 368	6 584
Employed	1 303	3 367	1 628	13 389	2 851
Unemployed	142	512	183	1 656	357
Not in labor force	1 819	4 212	2 126	15 323	3 376
Civilian, not enrolled in school	857	3 180	1 243	12 761	1 721
High school graduate	440	1 761	776	5 815	984
Employed	321	1 413	606	4 399	694
Unemployed	86	172	56	646	124
Not in labor force	33	176	114	770	166
Not high school graduate	417	1 419	467	6 946	737
Employed	287	724	228	3 602	361
Unemployed	42	267	98	979	138
Not in labor force	88	428	141	2 365	238
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Male, 25 years old and over	13 403	43 749	22 945	158 859	25 187
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1 282	810	511	6 848	277
5 to 7 years	1 061	2 613	1 428	14 532	1 126
8 years	1 035	3 314	1 322	15 301	1 664
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 778	7 327	2 874	30 384	3 519
4 years	3 106	14 231	6 526	45 328	7 509
College: 1 to 3 years	1 643	7 018	3 314	20 072	4 116
4 years	1 756	4 799	3 554	13 687	3 140
5 or more years	1 742	3 637	3 416	12 707	3 836
Percent high school graduates	61.5	67.9	73.3	57.8	73.9
Female, 25 years old and over	15 048	50 209	25 324	193 018	27 501
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1 227	908	597	9 415	331
5 to 7 years	1 146	2 728	1 336	18 055	1 082
8 years	1 191	3 987	1 711	20 394	1 950
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 199	9 471	3 717	39 606	3 892
4 years	4 584	20 768	9 714	66 334	10 388
College: 1 to 3 years	2 327	6 850	3 858	20 232	4 608
4 years	1 403	3 278	2 734	10 307	2 819
5 or more years	971	2 219	1 657	8 675	2 431
Percent high school graduates	61.7	66.0	70.9	54.7	73.6
Persons 25 years old and over	28 451	93 958	48 269	351 877	52 688
Percent: Less than 5 years of elementary school	8.8	1.8	2.3	4.6	1.2
High school graduates	61.6	66.8	72.0	56.1	73.7
4 or more years of college	20.6	14.8	23.5	12.9	23.2
Median years of school completed	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.7
Persons 18 to 24 years old	6 354	17 860	11 002	78 025	15 500
Percent: High school graduates	79.2	76.6	81.2	76.8	85.5
4 or more years of college	5.4	6.1	9.9	6.2	7.3
Male, 18 to 24 years old	3 310	8 863	5 758	38 153	7 567
Percent: High school graduates	78.2	73.2	79.4	74.3	84.4
4 or more years of college	4.0	6.0	11.6	6.4	6.2
Female, 18 to 24 years old	3 044	8 997	5 244	39 872	7 933
Percent: High school graduates	80.4	79.9	83.2	79.3	86.5
4 or more years of college	6.9	6.2	8.0	6.0	8.5

Table 176. Labor Force Characteristics for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	36 654	117 875	61 959	449 790	71 372
Labor force	23 069	77 603	39 992	278 911	45 619
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.9	65.8	64.5	62.0	63.9
Armed Forces	118	132	5 224	243	331
Civilian labor force	22 951	77 471	34 768	278 668	45 288
Employed	21 334	72 799	32 210	258 126	42 343
Unemployed	1 617	4 672	2 558	20 542	2 945
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	6.0	7.4	7.4	6.5
Not in labor force	13 585	40 272	21 967	170 879	25 753
Inmate of institution	800	920	512	8 305	1 289
Female, 16 years and over	19 104	62 224	31 969	243 061	37 007
Labor force	10 137	33 786	15 979	126 705	19 386
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.1	54.3	50.0	52.1	52.4
Armed Forces	5	23	444	14	7
Civilian labor force	10 132	33 763	15 535	126 691	19 379
Employed	9 417	31 750	14 390	117 224	17 963
Unemployed	715	2 013	1 145	9 467	1 416
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	6.0	7.4	7.5	7.3
Not in labor force	8 967	28 438	15 990	116 356	17 621
Inmate of institution	374	765	418	5 037	732
Male, 16 to 19 years	2 038	5 740	2 761	21 231	4 076
Employed	932	2 731	1 172	10 789	2 001
Unemployed	160	574	158	1 788	352
Not in labor force	923	2 419	993	8 642	1 710
Male, 20 to 24 years	2 109	6 162	4 284	26 639	5 102
Employed	1 481	4 968	1 991	19 299	3 498
Unemployed	135	605	351	2 285	394
Not in labor force	476	579	386	5 003	1 123
Male, 25 to 54 years	8 243	28 655	15 919	97 123	17 439
Employed	7 231	26 165	11 731	84 175	15 438
Unemployed	487	1 119	732	5 381	655
Not in labor force	452	1 298	670	7 408	1 122
Male, 55 to 64 years	2 742	8 258	3 479	30 217	3 899
Employed	1 903	6 101	2 315	21 415	2 862
Unemployed	98	301	129	1 151	75
Not in labor force	741	1 846	1 035	7 645	962
Male, 65 years and over	2 418	6 836	3 547	31 519	3 849
Employed	370	1 084	611	5 224	581
Unemployed	22	60	43	470	53
Not in labor force	2 026	5 692	2 893	25 825	3 215
Female, 16 to 19 years	2 106	5 547	2 896	21 910	4 242
Employed	979	2 773	1 290	10 601	1 905
Unemployed	110	377	179	1 493	267
Not in labor force	1 017	2 397	1 388	9 816	2 070
Female, 20 to 24 years	1 950	6 468	3 749	28 133	5 264
Employed	1 366	4 796	2 280	18 247	3 314
Unemployed	79	301	159	1 493	260
Not in labor force	505	1 364	1 113	8 389	1 690
Female, 25 to 54 years	8 734	30 264	15 449	103 730	17 343
Employed	5 584	19 308	9 032	66 872	10 629
Unemployed	407	1 055	689	4 943	768
Not in labor force	2 738	9 885	5 520	31 915	5 939
Female, 55 to 64 years	2 858	9 211	4 128	36 228	4 417
Employed	1 218	4 240	1 429	17 603	1 836
Unemployed	113	219	105	1 128	98
Not in labor force	1 527	4 752	2 594	17 482	2 483
Female, 65 years and over	3 456	10 734	5 747	53 065	5 741
Employed	270	633	359	3 901	279
Unemployed	6	61	13	410	23
Not in labor force	3 180	10 040	5 375	48 754	5 439
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Female, 16 years and over	19 104	62 224	31 969	243 061	37 007
With own children under 6 years	2 212	8 399	4 815	28 474	5 032
In labor force	1 130	3 727	2 102	12 851	2 216
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 924	12 780	5 939	41 766	7 425
In labor force	2 720	8 820	3 690	28 660	4 973
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	10 927	35 496	17 052	118 899	19 952
In labor force	6 163	19 398	8 425	65 359	10 443
With own children under 6 years	2 060	7 404	3 975	22 931	4 413
In labor force	1 038	3 322	1 772	10 960	1 895
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 376	10 550	4 824	32 254	6 145
In labor force	2 315	7 105	2 885	22 304	3 971
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over	21 334	72 799	32 210	258 126	42 343
Private wage and salary workers	17 499	58 634	23 201	208 807	29 781
Employees of own corporation	634	1 857	646	6 545	1 154
Federal government workers	505	2 107	2 915	6 087	1 383
State government workers	861	3 717	928	13 479	5 231
Local government workers	1 454	5 141	2 746	18 129	3 382
Self-employed workers	940	3 009	2 279	11 011	2 374
In agriculture	43	62	165	308	152
Unpaid family workers	75	191	141	613	192
In agriculture	7	12	4	35	21
Employed females 16 years and over	9 417	31 750	14 390	117 224	17 963
Private wage and salary workers	7 822	26 229	11 016	96 743	12 385
Employees of own corporation	104	303	143	1 056	163
Federal government workers	157	493	981	1 894	468
State government workers	412	1 718	452	6 894	2 518
Local government workers	770	2 516	1 286	8 966	1 958
Self-employed workers	194	657	570	2 314	518
Unpaid family workers	62	137	85	413	116

Table 177. Occupation of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
Employed persons 16 years and over	21 334	72 799	32 210	258 126	42 343
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 321	14 779	8 769	50 674	10 925
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 364	7 256	3 355	22 694	4 220
Officials and administrators, public administration	79	280	198	950	156
Management related occupations	457	1 722	687	5 105	864
Professional specialty occupations	2 957	7 523	5 414	27 980	6 705
Engineers and natural scientists	489	1 188	1 428	2 972	1 142
Engineers	315	792	1 009	1 960	719
Health diagnosing occupations	245	327	195	1 587	267
Health assessment and treating occupations	494	1 529	896	4 650	916
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 098	2 812	1 860	11 552	3 177
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	728	2 173	1 397	7 612	1 657
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 489	22 959	8 958	73 504	11 477
Health technologists and technicians	177	1 040	329	3 027	367
Technologists and technicians, except health	224	1 388	788	3 618	1 052
Sales occupations	2 067	7 617	3 032	21 970	3 834
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	288	1 194	419	3 664	651
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	713	2 385	906	6 306	1 173
Other sales occupations	1 066	4 038	1 707	12 000	2 010
Cashiers	390	1 376	667	4 617	817
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 021	12 914	4 809	44 889	6 224
Computer equipment operators	56	261	101	1 075	119
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 007	3 224	1 345	11 185	1 660
Financial records processing occupations	330	1 689	752	6 272	736
Mail and message distributing occupations	132	646	234	2 022	267
Service occupations	2 625	9 279	5 720	34 183	6 387
Private household occupations	105	156	229	674	214
Protective service occupations	269	1 368	831	4 504	709
Police and firefighters	137	696	459	2 133	341
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 251	7 755	4 660	29 005	5 464
Food service occupations	980	3 690	2 296	12 093	2 695
Cleaning and building service occupations	457	1 523	923	7 066	1 100
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	250	477	690	1 242	907
Farm operators and managers	18	41	120	233	151
Farm workers and related occupations	169	215	360	885	341
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 653	10 545	3 849	35 033	5 932
Mechanics and repairers	648	2 869	1 081	8 944	1 569
Construction trades	880	2 720	1 489	8 341	2 010
Precision production occupations	1 115	4 938	1 279	17 715	2 326
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4 996	14 760	4 224	63 488	6 715
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	2 599	5 885	1 344	29 470	2 413
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	1 063	3 466	1 072	13 806	1 641
Transportation occupations	434	2 197	866	7 107	975
Motor vehicle operators	415	2 118	788	6 931	901
Material moving equipment operators	103	573	147	2 336	273
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	797	2 639	795	10 769	1 413
Construction laborers	94	229	139	1 008	162
Freight, stock, and material handlers	194	805	265	2 935	514
Employed females 16 years and over	9 417	31 750	14 390	117 224	17 963
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 976	5 571	3 443	20 207	4 368
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	580	1 609	859	6 143	1 196
Officials and administrators, public administration	34	48	27	222	33
Management related occupations	145	502	214	1 578	199
Professional specialty occupations	1 396	3 962	2 584	14 064	3 172
Engineers and natural scientists	22	130	95	345	113
Engineers	—	52	28	62	16
Health diagnosing occupations	13	8	14	188	44
Health assessment and treating occupations	446	1 358	869	4 042	787
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	753	1 917	1 188	6 993	1 788
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	528	1 512	913	4 923	1 096
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 432	14 767	5 925	47 554	7 096
Health technologists and technicians	152	861	268	2 607	332
Technologists and technicians, except health	61	359	189	809	229
Sales occupations	897	3 638	1 626	10 077	1 902
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	93	340	148	843	149
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	182	566	312	1 453	317
Other sales occupations	622	2 732	1 166	7 781	1 436
Cashiers	263	1 128	546	3 522	695
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 322	9 909	3 842	34 061	4 633
Computer equipment operators	31	203	82	751	84
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	985	3 207	1 326	11 084	1 652
Financial records processing occupations	316	1 532	694	5 625	623
Mail and message distributing occupations	24	112	61	392	69
Service occupations	1 432	4 914	3 085	17 346	3 839
Private household occupations	105	145	217	639	214
Protective service occupations	42	123	57	499	78
Police and firefighters	—	—	6	25	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 285	4 646	2 811	16 208	3 547
Food service occupations	587	2 130	1 329	7 053	1 892
Cleaning and building service occupations	53	330	268	1 340	316
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	65	85	221	111
Farm operators and managers	—	13	25	38	21
Farm workers and related occupations	28	38	53	166	67
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	304	1 252	347	5 838	498
Mechanics and repairers	22	124	10	559	50
Construction trades	6	38	51	146	73
Precision production occupations	276	1 090	286	5 133	375
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 245	5 181	1 505	26 058	2 051
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	1 222	2 349	686	12 793	787
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	752	1 842	595	8 949	662
Transportation occupations	39	114	81	501	217
Motor vehicle operators	39	114	76	493	217
Material moving equipment operators	20	26	16	121	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	212	850	127	3 694	372
Construction laborers	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	33	109	35	531	59

Table 178. Industry of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
Employed persons 16 years and over	21 334	72 799	32 210	258 126	42 343
Agriculture	146	262	457	1 052	512
Forestry and fisheries	68	202	240	149	469
Mining	10	63	12	132	98
Construction	897	2 941	1 633	10 132	1 928
Manufacturing	7 574	23 517	6 284	89 996	11 215
Nondurable goods	3 396	5 881	1 844	26 414	3 378
Food and kindred products	90	429	116	1 894	167
Textile mill and finished textile products	1 146	2 147	1 000	11 557	1 844
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	332	1 291	352	4 150	558
Chemicals and allied products	146	1 195	112	2 257	467
Durable goods	4 178	17 636	4 440	63 582	7 837
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	48	448	66	1 173	119
Primary metal industries	900	1 625	126	6 291	597
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	260	2 570	313	6 988	1 218
Machinery, except electrical	563	3 057	291	6 912	1 962
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	649	1 883	2 113	5 719	906
Transportation equipment	587	1 971	1 062	3 211	1 993
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	859	4 065	1 557	12 290	1 682
Railroads	8	157	4	435	19
Trucking service and warehousing	165	927	253	2 919	292
Other transportation	322	1 437	651	3 867	758
Communications	168	763	272	2 645	352
Utilities and sanitary services	196	781	377	2 424	261
Wholesale trade	695	2 553	666	10 660	999
Retail trade	3 005	12 174	5 668	37 947	6 975
General merchandise stores	210	2 089	624	4 583	712
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	663	1 968	721	6 667	1 127
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	309	1 186	485	3 727	716
Eating and drinking places	858	3 354	2 081	10 508	2 208
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 275	5 010	1 656	13 463	1 855
Banking and credit agencies	396	1 854	524	5 493	619
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	879	3 156	1 132	7 970	1 236
Services	5 964	18 225	11 351	68 865	14 510
Business services	404	1 729	1 178	4 958	891
Repair services	194	966	397	2 820	533
Private households	126	213	372	750	272
Other personal services	298	1 166	837	4 804	771
Entertainment and recreation services	162	546	482	2 234	534
Professional and related services	4 780	13 605	8 085	53 299	11 509
Hospitals	752	3 848	1 481	13 810	1 623
Health services, except hospitals	1 135	2 438	1 410	8 842	1 824
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	2 033	4 651	3 039	20 244	6 346
Other educational services	82	173	122	1 384	225
Social services, religious and membership organizations	395	1 301	859	5 002	825
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	383	1 194	1 174	4 017	666
Public administration	841	3 787	2 686	13 440	2 100
Employed females 16 years and over	9 417	31 750	14 390	117 224	17 963
Agriculture	45	84	101	256	117
Forestry and fisheries	5	6	22	15	20
Mining	—	6	—	—	13
Construction	79	218	130	840	122
Manufacturing	3 024	8 396	2 353	38 217	2 992
Nondurable goods	1 757	2 050	841	11 150	1 007
Food and kindred products	39	73	28	518	42
Textile mill and finished textile products	718	1 008	612	5 796	665
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	109	413	117	1 335	156
Chemicals and allied products	42	269	16	614	57
Durable goods	1 267	6 346	1 512	27 067	1 985
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	15	225	10	331	40
Primary metal industries	201	627	33	1 183	275
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	12	645	115	1 889	239
Machinery, except electrical	95	569	62	1 159	288
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	226	842	978	2 860	531
Transportation equipment	62	156	158	703	148
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	191	834	344	2 805	432
Railroads	—	—	—	48	—
Trucking service and warehousing	24	117	17	319	8
Other transportation	82	286	154	842	260
Communications	79	335	124	1 160	146
Utilities and sanitary services	6	96	49	436	18
Wholesale trade	104	650	103	3 026	189
Retail trade	1 343	6 261	2 951	18 115	3 712
General merchandise stores	110	1 491	463	3 067	527
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	264	899	379	2 646	644
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	66	136	43	466	104
Eating and drinking places	472	1 871	1 126	5 550	1 417
Finance, insurance, and real estate	695	3 093	979	7 973	982
Banking and credit agencies	273	1 320	392	3 675	404
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	422	1 773	587	4 298	578
Services	3 648	11 039	6 612	40 739	8 606
Business services	196	758	455	2 030	390
Repair services	6	88	29	198	39
Private households	114	176	254	689	230
Other personal services	185	740	496	2 834	472
Entertainment and recreation services	56	182	189	638	190
Professional and related services	3 091	9 095	5 189	34 350	7 285
Hospitals	575	2 910	1 144	10 062	1 300
Health services, except hospitals	840	1 956	1 097	6 705	1 456
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	1 212	2 874	1 899	11 886	3 604
Other educational services	63	155	80	976	181
Social services, religious and membership organizations	285	756	599	2 976	538
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	116	444	370	1 745	206
Public administration	283	1 163	795	5 238	778

Table 179. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Disability and Veteran Status for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	13 962	45 941	25 116	163 366	29 368
Worked in 1979	13 783	45 501	24 850	161 203	29 134
50 to 52 weeks	9 237	32 402	17 198	105 906	18 585
48 to 49 weeks	427	1 536	950	6 047	799
40 to 47 weeks	1 180	3 654	1 733	13 133	2 479
27 to 39 weeks	981	2 775	1 827	11 411	2 132
14 to 26 weeks	1 040	2 933	1 909	13 103	2 502
1 to 13 weeks	918	2 201	1 233	11 603	2 637
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	12 044	40 242	21 453	138 013	24 284
50 to 52 weeks	8 610	30 624	15 970	98 391	16 982
27 to 49 weeks	2 097	6 362	3 692	23 472	3 990
1 to 26 weeks	1 337	3 256	1 791	16 150	3 312
With unemployment in 1979	2 425	7 405	4 150	29 981	4 511
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	17.4	16.1	16.5	18.4	15.4
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	639	1 630	840	7 704	1 221
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	821	2 786	1 424	10 316	1 651
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	965	2 989	1 886	11 961	1 639
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.8	15.2	16.3	15.5	14.3
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	11 344	37 293	18 271	141 649	22 828
Worked in 1979	11 076	36 846	17 933	139 299	22 493
50 to 52 weeks	5 500	20 094	8 625	72 934	10 186
48 to 49 weeks	449	1 173	582	5 761	849
40 to 47 weeks	1 380	3 844	2 290	16 286	2 543
27 to 39 weeks	1 277	3 936	2 013	13 790	2 627
14 to 26 weeks	1 235	4 141	2 269	15 702	3 227
1 to 13 weeks	1 235	3 658	2 154	14 826	3 061
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 034	22 729	10 279	90 135	12 671
50 to 52 weeks	4 051	14 633	6 086	56 027	7 087
27 to 49 weeks	1 882	4 896	2 498	19 777	2 909
1 to 26 weeks	1 101	3 200	1 695	14 331	2 675
With unemployment in 1979	2 575	7 464	4 006	28 776	4 940
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	22.7	20.0	21.9	20.3	21.6
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	669	2 283	1 064	8 557	1 653
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	1 037	2 523	1 461	10 629	1 734
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	869	2 658	1 481	9 590	1 553
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.0
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979					
Families	12 427	41 682	20 881	148 236	23 116
No workers	1 534	4 466	2 933	21 491	2 526
1 worker	3 377	12 077	6 585	42 750	7 211
2 workers	5 312	17 998	8 691	59 583	9 890
3 or more workers	2 204	7 141	2 672	24 412	3 489
Married-couple families	10 773	35 212	17 270	118 237	19 718
No workers	1 221	3 422	2 022	13 880	1 900
1 worker	2 639	9 103	4 912	29 976	5 614
2 workers	4 893	16 288	7 910	52 525	9 069
Husband and wife worked	4 240	14 141	6 797	45 461	7 992
3 or more workers	2 020	6 399	2 426	21 856	3 135
Husband and wife worked	1 706	5 408	2 000	18 181	2 657
Female householder, no husband present	1 335	5 079	2 930	24 875	2 702
No workers	275	941	826	6 876	542
1 worker	613	2 336	1 299	10 473	1 241
2 workers	301	1 247	599	5 452	622
3 or more workers	146	555	206	2 074	297
WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					
Male, 16 to 64 years	15 025	48 798	26 407	173 577	30 144
With a work disability	1 341	4 812	2 052	16 609	2 274
Not in labor force	754	2 164	937	8 718	926
Prevented from working	672	1 922	721	7 820	788
Female, 16 to 64 years	15 616	51 430	26 215	189 195	30 960
With a work disability	1 081	4 005	1 842	16 693	1 736
Not in labor force	763	2 881	1 314	12 147	1 204
Prevented from working	561	2 384	1 062	10 225	875
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					
Persons 16 to 64 years	30 641	100 228	52 622	362 772	61 104
With a public transportation disability	554	1 718	671	8 124	657
With a work disability	543	1 604	635	7 226	624
Persons 65 years and over	5 213	16 727	8 825	78 713	8 979
With a public transportation disability	712	2 013	1 226	11 498	979
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					
Male veterans	6 011	22 821	11 294	72 760	12 190
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	34.5	41.1	44.8	35.2	35.8
Female veterans	158	871	695	2 433	590
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.6
PERIOD OF SERVICE					
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	6 169	23 692	11 989	75 193	12 780
Percent of civilians 16 years and over	16.9	20.1	21.1	16.7	18.0
May 1975 or later only	156	599	310	2 079	400
Vietnam era	1 169	5 650	3 130	16 082	3 646
February 1955 to July 1964 only	538	2 547	1 118	6 706	1 349
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	136	479	953	814	568
Korean conflict	815	3 349	1 327	10 435	1 624
Korean conflict and World War II	343	720	772	1 758	376
World War II	2 738	9 647	3 904	34 317	4 402
World War I	140	379	314	1 566	224
Other	134	322	161	1 436	191
Civilian nonveterans 16 years and over	30 367	94 051	44 746	374 354	58 261

Table 180. Income Characteristics in 1979 for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
INCOME IN 1979					
Households	15 432	54 090	28 476	209 223	31 119
Less than \$5,000	1 462	5 664	3 442	34 111	2 902
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 285	3 467	2 148	19 370	2 041
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 103	3 684	2 249	18 328	2 463
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 142	7 958	4 735	33 864	4 902
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 416	8 935	4 293	30 526	5 147
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 090	8 027	3 830	25 631	4 449
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 390	9 703	4 611	28 156	5 193
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 527	4 462	2 279	13 706	2 933
\$50,000 or more	1 017	2 190	889	6 731	1 089
Median	\$18 561	\$18 455	\$16 847	\$14 834	\$18 104
Mean	\$22 790	\$20 911	\$19 466	\$17 812	\$20 719
Families	12 427	41 682	20 881	148 236	23 116
Less than \$5,000	461	1 981	1 181	10 712	1 003
\$5,000 to \$7,499	777	1 810	1 173	10 855	1 041
\$7,500 to \$9,999	772	2 202	1 484	10 787	1 389
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 699	5 754	3 269	24 067	3 335
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 155	7 340	3 538	24 833	4 097
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 913	7 218	3 256	22 830	3 843
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 227	9 138	4 115	26 117	4 712
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 457	4 223	2 094	12 388	2 684
\$50,000 or more	966	2 016	771	5 647	1 012
Median	\$20 824	\$21 086	\$19 695	\$18 523	\$20 859
Mean	\$25 597	\$23 619	\$22 113	\$21 161	\$23 403
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	4 837	15 445	13 091	83 455	15 742
Less than \$2,000	1 142	1 037	1 427	13 026	3 714
\$2,000 to \$2,999	438	902	1 075	7 766	1 770
\$3,000 to \$4,999	908	3 307	2 284	20 169	2 955
\$5,000 to \$7,999	771	2 817	2 944	13 900	2 247
\$8,000 to \$9,999	343	1 469	1 083	7 261	1 147
\$10,000 to \$14,999	619	2 905	2 048	11 281	1 930
\$15,000 to \$24,999	397	2 384	1 546	8 081	1 500
\$25,000 to \$49,999	181	500	584	1 620	408
\$50,000 or more	38	124	100	351	71
Median	\$4 761	\$7 582	\$6 652	\$5 147	\$4 531
Mean	\$7 547	\$9 746	\$9 035	\$7 429	\$7 193
Males 15 years and over, with income	16 478	53 593	29 236	197 756	33 449
Median income	\$11 207	\$12 935	\$11 636	\$10 594	\$12 123
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	57.1	54.6	49.7	50.7
Females 15 years and over, with income	15 601	51 086	25 935	206 091	30 470
Median income	\$4 962	\$5 211	\$4 806	\$4 856	\$4 652
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.0	28.6	23.4	27.2	23.2
Per capita income	\$8 900	\$9 895	\$9 734	\$9 225	\$10 178
Persons in households	\$7 876	\$7 438	\$7 183	\$6 792	\$7 382
Persons in group quarters	\$2 199	\$2 758	\$6 322	\$2 519	\$2 572
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Age of family householder:					
15 to 24 years	\$13 184	\$14 184	\$9 557	\$11 402	\$13 327
25 to 34 years	\$18 861	\$19 931	\$18 291	\$17 115	\$19 012
35 to 44 years	\$24 315	\$22 846	\$23 177	\$20 987	\$23 369
45 to 54 years	\$27 353	\$26 519	\$24 704	\$24 380	\$27 820
55 to 64 years	\$20 783	\$23 094	\$21 890	\$21 370	\$23 370
65 years and over	\$12 157	\$12 843	\$14 072	\$12 001	\$13 446
Family type by presence of own children:					
Families	\$20 824	\$21 086	\$19 695	\$18 523	\$20 859
With own children under 18 years	\$22 018	\$21 515	\$20 040	\$18 715	\$20 945
With own children under 6 years	\$19 028	\$19 061	\$17 285	\$15 836	\$18 394
Without own children under 18 years	\$19 462	\$20 598	\$19 313	\$18 339	\$20 733
Married-couple families	\$22 074	\$21 387	\$21 387	\$20 392	\$22 069
With own children under 18 years	\$23 474	\$23 230	\$22 166	\$21 353	\$22 498
With own children under 6 years	\$19 833	\$20 173	\$19 518	\$17 749	\$19 372
Without own children under 18 years	\$20 297	\$21 201	\$20 159	\$19 202	\$21 390
Female householder, no husband present	\$11 202	\$11 765	\$9 495	\$9 331	\$11 182
With own children under 18 years	\$8 547	\$8 274	\$6 781	\$6 327	\$8 631
With own children under 6 years	\$7 232	\$4 330	\$4 475	\$4 214	\$5 506
Without own children under 18 years	\$14 118	\$16 454	\$14 914	\$14 393	\$16 338
Workers in family in 1979:					
No workers	\$8 255	\$8 424	\$9 112	\$7 021	\$9 512
1 worker	\$17 521	\$16 870	\$16 895	\$14 542	\$17 156
2 workers	\$21 683	\$22 841	\$21 808	\$21 079	\$22 432
3 or more workers	\$30 907	\$30 961	\$30 809	\$30 171	\$31 194
Unrelated individuals:					
Male, 15 years and over	\$4 659	\$10 595	\$7 887	\$6 485	\$5 337
65 years and over	\$6 063	\$6 135	\$5 115	\$4 946	\$5 921
Female, 15 years and over	\$4 801	\$6 121	\$5 120	\$4 563	\$4 006
65 years and over	\$4 911	\$4 587	\$4 639	\$4 040	\$5 228
INCOME TYPE IN 1979					
Households	15 432	54 090	28 476	209 223	31 119
With earnings	12 467	44 634	22 686	160 180	25 961
Mean earnings	\$23 038	\$21 046	\$18 900	\$18 538	\$20 126
With wage or salary income	12 170	43 652	21 793	156 288	25 078
Mean wage or salary income	\$21 714	\$20 507	\$18 323	\$17 845	\$19 344
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 389	4 155	2 828	14 545	3 334
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$16 255	\$10 577	\$10 101	\$12 080	\$10 862
With farm self-employment income	55	166	243	785	267
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 669	\$1 511	\$3 694	\$5 952	\$4 356
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	7 954	26 007	14 067	93 642	15 771
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$3 257	\$2 165	\$2 922	\$2 532	\$2 753
With Social Security income	4 506	14 430	7 248	66 054	7 576
Mean Social Security income	\$4 091	\$4 192	\$4 028	\$4 165	\$4 377
With public assistance income	1 007	3 904	2 184	21 976	1 887
Mean public assistance income	\$2 691	\$2 532	\$2 653	\$2 686	\$2 645
With all other income	4 846	16 838	9 586	57 924	9 475
Mean all other income	\$3 597	\$3 860	\$5 159	\$3 213	\$4 296

Table 181. **Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons for Counties: 1980**

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979					
Families	12 427	41 682	20 881	148 236	23 116
With Social Security income.....	3 158	9 333	4 615	39 366	4 803
Income above poverty level.....	2 995	8 951	4 401	37 434	4 661
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	826	2 318	1 060	11 147	1 228
With public assistance income.....	840	2 980	1 644	15 948	1 453
Income above poverty level.....	708	2 054	953	9 764	1 036
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	150	371	191	2 292	201
Householder worked in 1979.....	9 852	33 774	16 321	112 240	19 023
With related children under 18 years.....	6 235	21 806	11 269	72 280	12 695
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	5 273	17 866	8 909	58 209	10 228
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 335	5 079	2 930	24 875	2 702
Householder worked in 1979.....	805	3 186	1 588	13 584	1 763
With related children under 18 years.....	712	3 097	1 851	14 794	1 788
With related children under 6 years.....	149	953	788	5 413	516
Householder 65 years and over.....	2 010	5 855	3 232	26 991	3 300
Unrelated individuals	3 517	15 081	9 711	73 610	11 526
With Social Security income.....	1 392	5 319	2 755	27 597	2 907
Income above poverty level.....	1 055	4 032	1 960	18 786	2 275
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	569	2 453	1 050	12 208	1 261
With public assistance income.....	183	967	589	6 394	442
Income above poverty level.....	90	320	168	1 886	188
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	51	211	84	1 027	110
Worked in 1979.....	1 914	9 232	6 277	41 796	8 292
65 years and over.....	1 301	5 166	2 778	26 873	2 675
Persons	44 780	152 546	77 346	551 930	87 424
Related children under 18 years.....	12 019	41 867	21 891	139 323	24 578
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 440	32 543	16 607	106 748	18 456
60 years and over.....	7 619	24 631	12 315	110 493	12 959
65 years and over.....	5 213	16 727	8 825	78 686	8 979
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Families	592	2 386	1 591	13 277	1 211
Percent below poverty level.....	4.8	5.7	7.6	9.0	5.2
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 377	\$2 687	\$2 504	\$2 719	\$2 703
Persons per family.....	3.29	3.24	3.33	3.36	3.35
With Social Security income.....	163	382	214	1 932	142
With public assistance income.....	132	926	491	6 184	417
Householder worked in 1979.....	263	1 271	812	5 724	711
With related children under 18 years.....	389	1 851	1 339	10 477	953
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	359	1 376	951	7 968	732
Female householder, no husband present.....	224	1 241	949	7 771	630
Householder worked in 1979.....	84	566	379	2 686	272
With related children under 18 years.....	196	1 164	889	7 157	588
With related children under 6 years.....	54	583	493	3 790	297
Householder 65 years and over.....	89	218	125	1 320	93
Unrelated individuals	860	3 020	2 373	20 998	3 113
Percent below poverty level.....	24.5	20.0	24.4	28.5	27.0
Mean income deficit.....	\$1 802	\$1 378	\$1 608	\$1 486	\$1 729
With Social Security income.....	337	1 287	795	8 811	632
With public assistance income.....	93	647	421	4 508	254
Worked in 1979.....	247	1 008	1 075	6 659	2 038
65 years and over.....	327	1 320	805	8 700	586
Persons	2 810	10 762	7 670	65 543	7 174
Percent below poverty level.....	6.3	7.1	9.9	11.9	8.2
Related children under 18 years.....	840	3 777	2 831	22 971	2 097
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	653	2 752	2 043	16 328	1 419
60 years and over.....	642	2 191	1 200	13 807	916
65 years and over.....	486	1 746	1 013	11 201	746
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL					
Families	995	3 371	2 251	18 722	1 838
Percent below poverty level.....	8.0	8.1	10.8	12.6	8.0
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 715	\$3 251	\$3 142	\$3 304	\$3 092
Persons per family.....	3.35	3.29	3.40	3.35	3.33
With Social Security income.....	295	716	382	3 534	381
With public assistance income.....	227	1 113	818	7 501	554
Householder worked in 1979.....	505	1 856	1 251	9 047	1 097
With related children under 18 years.....	672	2 442	1 775	13 883	1 324
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	591	1 891	1 267	10 662	1 043
Female householder, no husband present.....	342	1 506	1 084	9 585	804
Householder worked in 1979.....	160	736	464	3 899	394
With related children under 18 years.....	288	1 405	989	8 582	731
With related children under 6 years.....	70	681	548	4 197	320
Householder 65 years and over.....	212	440	229	2 567	271
Unrelated individuals	1 187	4 480	3 142	29 133	4 085
Percent below poverty level.....	33.8	29.7	32.4	39.6	35.4
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 104	\$1 700	\$2 027	\$1 867	\$2 139
With Social Security income.....	580	2 367	1 183	14 485	1 096
With public assistance income.....	114	756	453	5 232	315
Worked in 1979.....	325	1 360	1 384	8 717	2 547
65 years and over.....	545	2 315	1 203	14 139	1 019
Persons	4 525	15 562	10 792	91 893	10 201
Percent below poverty level.....	10.1	10.2	14.0	16.6	11.7
Related children under 18 years.....	1 428	5 159	3 840	30 483	2 921
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 053	3 814	2 744	21 950	2 047
60 years and over.....	1 122	3 866	1 962	22 690	1 755
65 years and over.....	918	3 174	1 630	18 963	1 493
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					
Percent of persons:					
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	3.7	4.4	6.1	7.7	5.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	14.5	13.9	19.2	21.8	16.1
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	24.5	23.1	28.8	32.8	26.1

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Bristol				Kent				Newport			
					Race				Race			
	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
AGE												
Total persons	928	152 571	606	626	981	76 621	3 091	690	1 356			
Under 5 years	40	9 290	89	49	61	4 812	287	84	150			
5 to 9 years	83	10 454	79	95	134	5 407	293	124	127			
10 to 14 years	110	13 011	75	48	75	6 095	280	78	115			
15 to 19 years	142	14 160	32	65	141	6 814	330	29	150			
20 to 24 years	71	12 479	50	31	70	7 465	370	23	127			
25 to 29 years	41	12 206	69	46	72	6 517	327	51	118			
30 to 34 years	96	12 060	42	30	77	6 902	205	63	165			
35 to 39 years	57	9 767	35	56	86	5 007	129	86	88			
40 to 44 years	75	7 549	25	57	52	3 868	174	85	77			
45 to 49 years	66	7 722	22	27	46	3 443	125	11	63			
50 to 54 years	18	9 007	27	31	57	3 924	171	5	32			
55 to 59 years	53	9 466	8	37	39	3 949	129	6	38			
60 to 64 years	6	7 891	32	14	23	3 437	39	15	32			
65 to 69 years	20	6 140	—	14	15	2 991	56	5	33			
70 to 74 years	29	4 728	6	16	14	2 263	100	13	19			
75 to 79 years	21	3 087	6	10	—	1 792	55	6	15			
80 to 84 years	—	2 023	9	—	12	1 127	7	—	7			
85 years and over	—	1 531	—	—	7	808	14	6	6			
Median	27.2	31.9	23.0	27.7	25.7	30.9	24.8	25.7	25.6			
FERTILITY												
Women 15 to 24 years	93	13 397	47	64	79	6 886	343	33	110			
Children ever born	—	2 478	27	8	10	1 296	149	21	29			
Per 1,000 women	—	185	574	125	127	188	434	636	264			
Women 25 to 34 years	75	12 413	54	41	103	6 571	251	52	110			
Children ever born	168	17 011	84	67	99	8 564	498	93	183			
Per 1,000 women	2 240	1 370	1 556	1 634	961	1 303	1 984	1 788	1 664			
Women 35 to 44 years	70	8 850	19	53	73	4 269	178	101	71			
Children ever born	179	22 962	31	124	176	11 246	557	263	202			
Per 1,000 women	2 557	2 595	1 632	2 340	2 411	2 634	3 129	2 604	2 845			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP												
Total persons	928	152 571	606	626	981	76 621	3 091	690	1 356			
In households	895	151 010	575	626	975	72 803	2 891	633	1 234			
Family householder:	207	35 124	96	124	157	16 534	470	90	279			
Male	18	6 199	36	20	67	3 311	273	27	48			
Female	19	4 726	16	17	46	3 058	119	5	58			
Nonfamily householder:	30	7 580	52	6	28	4 153	132	27	36			
Male	171	34 889	72	145	175	16 279	408	153	237			
Female	415	54 782	221	264	380	25 354	1 329	313	503			
Spouse	35	5 091	33	44	88	2 283	63	18	32			
Child	—	2 619	49	6	34	1 831	97	—	41			
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Persons per household	3.36	2.82	2.61	3.52	2.74	2.70	2.86	3.50	3.03			
Persons per family	3.87	3.30	3.21	3.88	3.24	3.22	3.34	4.00	3.46			
In group quarters	33	1 561	31	—	6	3 818	200	57	122			
Inmate of institution	—	945	12	—	6	489	15	—	—			
Other	33	616	19	—	—	3 329	185	57	122			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	297	41 349	347	219	377	21 271	1 018	275	419			
Nursery school	—	1 557	16	11	27	1 000	97	19	37			
Private	—	1 203	—	4	12	783	10	7	27			
Kindergarten	4	1 913	27	14	—	1 013	59	43	32			
Private	—	393	—	5	—	150	10	—	6			
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	179	19 382	122	116	182	9 562	485	138	210			
Private	16	3 386	12	21	32	1 327	9	22	20			
High school (1 to 4 years)	93	11 243	10	64	123	5 156	227	42	71			
Private	—	1 539	—	22	—	517	15	6	12			
College	21	7 254	72	14	45	4 540	150	33	69			
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	7	1 252	12	—	6	844	17	26	12			
Percent enrolled in school—												
3 and 4 years old	—	35.3	32.7	30.8	32.6	44.9	68.7	24.5	80.4			
5 and 6 years old	—	93.1	100.0	100.0	92.2	94.5	85.2	89.4	100.0			
7 to 15 years old	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	94.6	99.3	98.8	100.0	100.0			
16 and 17 years old	83.6	89.6	—	100.0	100.0	92.0	96.3	100.0	81.1			
18 and 19 years old	—	50.6	77.8	100.0	50.0	51.9	51.0	—	18.2			
20 and 21 years old	—	26.9	35.3	—	40.7	34.0	29.5	—	8.2			
22 to 24 years old	35.0	15.3	21.2	—	14.0	12.8	12.9	—	8.3			
25 to 34 years old	—	9.5	23.4	9.2	15.4	10.4	5.3	11.4	13.4			
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Male, 25 years old and over	216	43 372	140	167	207	21 909	744	147	366			
Elementary:	38	804	6	—	12	463	42	6	21			
0 to 4 years	41	2 596	—	11	19	1 398	24	—	33			
5 to 7 years	22	3 296	12	6	16	1 240	45	—	14			
8 years	20	7 268	21	22	29	2 685	138	15	41			
High school:	26	14 126	52	23	56	6 146	310	44	57			
1 to 3 years	15	6 954	43	9	36	3 154	108	52	73			
4 years	54	8 328	6	96	39	6 823	77	30	127			
College:	44.0	67.8	72.1	76.6	63.3	73.6	66.5	85.7	70.2			
Percent high school graduates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Female, 25 years old and over	266	49 805	141	171	293	24 119	787	205	327			
Elementary:	42	908	—	—	11	562	30	—	31			
0 to 4 years	66	2 655	29	38	82	1 274	40	13	49			
5 to 7 years	41	3 967	6	14	18	1 621	56	15	37			
8 years	27	9 423	5	11	44	3 455	185	29	58			
High school:	46	20 660	29	37	78	9 235	331	80	122			
1 to 3 years	6	6 742	60	36	34	3 685	108	31	21			
4 years	38	5 450	12	35	26	4 287	37	37	9			
College:	33.8	66.0	71.6	63.2	47.1	71.3	60.5	72.2	46.5			
Percent high school graduates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Persons 25 years old and over	482	93 177	281	338	500	46 028	1 531	352	693			
Percent high school graduates	38.4	66.8	71.9	69.8	53.8	72.4	63.4	77.8	59.0			
Median years of school completed	8.9	12.5	12.8	14.1	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.3			

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Providence					Washington				
	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
AGE										
Total persons	533 375	22 929	1 737	4 652	14 929	91 349	582	691	462	712
Under 5 years	28 897	2 333	172	587	1 582	6 013	69	66	49	77
5 to 9 years	31 888	2 004	173	293	1 541	6 178	66	60	48	56
10 to 14 years	30 370	2 543	152	336	1 460	7 508	58	100	24	71
15 to 19 years	48 493	2 896	212	531	1 472	9 770	58	91	20	104
20 to 24 years	50 640	2 412	125	634	1 649	10 129	119	29	52	76
25 to 29 years	41 282	1 985	156	537	1 336	8 295	48	59	81	60
30 to 34 years	37 272	1 795	155	359	1 450	7 508	39	33	74	42
35 to 39 years	28 552	1 281	97	295	944	5 837	31	48	25	43
40 to 44 years	24 043	1 042	74	247	844	4 363	66	35	26	18
45 to 49 years	25 314	1 041	59	206	541	3 814	7	20	15	63
50 to 54 years	30 806	869	40	131	662	4 220	—	15	17	5
55 to 59 years	32 973	810	90	128	350	4 222	12	42	8	17
60 to 64 years	31 221	608	38	70	377	3 987	—	32	8	13
65 to 69 years	26 910	541	73	122	278	3 420	9	25	5	20
70 to 74 years	21 670	282	56	72	152	2 538	—	5	—	—
75 to 79 years	15 900	200	35	64	125	1 859	—	12	6	13
80 to 84 years	10 667	155	14	34	81	899	—	—	—	14
85 years and over	7 277	132	16	6	85	789	—	19	4	20
Median	33.5	23.4	26.1	24.5	24.2	28.7	22.2	24.9	27.3	22.7
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	50 456	2 734	219	567	1 467	10 070	96	86	31	94
Children ever born	10 257	1 335	140	195	654	1 730	56	45	6	64
Per 1,000 women	203	488	639	344	446	172	583	523	194	681
Women 25 to 34 years	39 893	1 925	189	388	1 442	7 828	12	49	54	47
Children ever born	50 314	3 859	365	520	2 616	9 932	12	100	85	74
Per 1,000 women	1 261	2 005	1 931	1 340	1 814	1 269	333	2 041	1 574	1 574
Women 35 to 44 years	27 337	1 191	112	245	864	5 150	35	49	31	18
Children ever born	68 312	3 630	510	709	2 284	13 986	117	162	94	67
Per 1,000 women	2 499	3 048	4 554	2 894	2 644	2 716	3 343	3 306	3 032	3 722
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	533 375	22 929	1 737	4 652	14 929	91 349	582	691	462	712
In households	514 458	21 950	1 704	4 395	14 588	85 770	513	676	462	635
Family householder: Male	113 929	2 463	199	749	2 405	19 156	118	88	98	129
Female	25 483	2 716	235	132	1 106	3 523	27	53	9	23
Nonfamily householder: Male	20 507	1 283	106	183	649	3 601	17	47	15	17
Female	37 009	1 070	90	150	453	4 269	—	35	6	—
Spouse	112 884	2 306	194	854	2 230	19 398	58	105	130	125
Child	174 336	9 634	657	1 663	6 112	29 665	237	309	128	269
Other relatives	20 108	1 341	148	456	1 054	2 558	17	39	26	34
Nonrelatives	10 202	937	75	208	579	3 600	39	—	50	38
Persons per household	2.61	2.85	3.08	3.36	3.17	2.81	3.57	2.75	2.70	3.47
Persons per family	3.20	3.48	3.88	4.05	3.71	3.28	3.71	3.72	3.04	3.56
In group quarters	18 917	979	33	257	341	5 579	69	15	—	77
Inmate of institution	8 256	365	—	13	74	1 287	13	15	—	5
Other	10 661	614	33	244	267	4 292	56	—	—	72
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	136 555	8 297	575	1 505	4 593	30 343	234	257	188	219
Nursery school	4 038	454	16	79	177	1 170	12	10	4	—
Private	2 738	102	16	30	64	815	6	—	4	—
Kindergarten	5 796	325	31	86	367	1 114	9	6	14	23
Private	1 226	29	—	13	39	73	—	—	—	—
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	59 034	3 848	287	468	2 492	11 414	97	139	58	87
Private	10 385	486	62	56	332	992	22	5	5	11
High school (1 to 4 years)	32 680	1 964	131	269	964	6 057	32	87	14	44
Private	5 469	284	20	30	114	441	7	5	—	—
College	35 007	1 706	110	603	593	10 588	84	15	98	65
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	4 043	267	30	76	81	990	6	15	—	—
Percent enrolled in school—										
3 and 4 years old	31.9	45.4	51.6	36.5	33.8	41.7	33.3	13.9	36.4	—
5 and 6 years old	90.1	93.0	81.5	86.2	86.1	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7 to 15 years old	98.7	96.2	97.4	83.7	97.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.7
16 and 17 years old	84.5	79.7	66.7	76.2	78.0	90.3	46.7	100.0	100.0	76.9
18 and 19 years old	58.8	59.3	54.9	70.7	54.8	72.7	60.7	54.8	—	70.6
20 and 21 years old	41.9	32.4	35.1	58.5	28.6	61.2	45.5	—	—	52.5
22 to 24 years old	19.1	15.3	8.0	25.3	9.1	28.8	44.2	—	84.6	—
25 to 34 years old	10.0	13.7	18.3	18.5	4.9	13.8	9.2	—	41.9	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Male, 25 years old and over	150 552	4 977	350	1 132	3 470	24 701	134	138	139	179
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	6 260	236	—	175	476	265	—	—	—	12
5 to 7 years	13 830	341	20	73	446	1 058	16	40	5	36
8 years	14 640	265	37	95	492	1 635	—	8	—	33
High school: 1 to 3 years	28 755	1 125	89	90	655	3 456	23	19	10	16
4 years	42 768	1 651	104	239	855	7 407	21	52	5	48
College: 1 to 3 years	18 886	864	60	81	314	4 050	53	6	7	15
4 or more years	25 413	495	40	379	232	6 830	21	13	112	19
Percent high school graduates	57.8	60.5	58.3	61.7	40.4	74.0	70.9	51.4	89.2	45.8
Female, 25 years old and over	183 335	5 764	553	1 139	3 755	27 050	78	207	130	149
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	8 512	286	39	193	657	303	—	17	11	8
5 to 7 years	16 927	570	31	156	605	1 061	—	21	—	26
8 years	19 495	479	46	76	466	1 916	—	25	5	12
High school: 1 to 3 years	37 541	1 344	159	127	787	3 792	23	24	24	29
4 years	63 280	2 066	187	232	860	10 263	26	64	18	48
College: 1 to 3 years	19 271	619	82	145	263	4 539	15	36	18	20
4 or more years	18 309	400	9	210	117	5 176	14	—	54	6
Percent high school graduates	55.0	53.5	50.3	51.5	33.0	73.9	70.5	48.3	69.2	49.7
Persons 25 years old and over	333 887	10 741	903	2 271	7 225	51 751	212	345	269	328
Percent high school graduates	56.3	56.7	53.4	56.6	36.6	73.9	70.8	49.6	79.6	47.6
Median years of school completed	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3	9.7	12.7	12.9	11.9	17.9	11.8

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	Bristol	Kent				Newport			
		Race			Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹
		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Families	225	41 323	132	144	224	19 845	743	117	327
With own children under 18 years.....	165	20 883	93	118	138	10 241	461	96	227
With own children under 6 years.....	26	8 115	45	36	56	4 397	228	68	114
Married-couple families	192	34 938	79	131	151	16 639	456	96	283
With own children under 18 years.....	153	17 597	53	105	88	8 544	240	80	194
With own children under 6 years.....	19	7 203	29	36	38	3 811	113	63	104
Female householder, no husband present	18	5 011	36	13	54	2 570	265	21	34
With own children under 18 years.....	12	2 845	29	13	42	1 438	209	16	27
With own children under 6 years.....	7	815	16	—	18	532	115	5	10
Subfamilies	—	735	—	11	16	350	22	—	6
With own children under 18 years.....	—	553	—	—	12	256	22	—	6
Married-couple subfamilies	—	342	—	11	10	155	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years.....	—	160	—	—	6	61	—	—	—
Mother-child subfamilies	—	324	—	—	6	188	22	—	6
Persons under 18 years	339	41 750	248	250	375	20 363	1 043	315	465
Percent living with two parents.....	89.4	82.4	43.1	90.4	54.7	82.3	45.5	81.0	81.3

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	928	152 571	606	626	981	76 621	3 091	690	1 356
Native	540	145 794	576	178	643	73 137	2 946	310	1 071
Born in State of residence.....	335	116 814	336	115	436	32 896	1 428	109	460
Born in different State.....	159	28 512	240	49	164	39 611	1 509	160	549
Northeast.....	145	20 946	85	17	104	27 839	519	84	266
North Central.....	—	2 922	19	7	21	3 838	122	—	46
South.....	14	3 267	136	—	27	5 611	790	22	124
West.....	—	1 377	—	25	12	2 323	78	54	113
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	46	468	—	14	43	630	9	41	62
Foreign born	388	6 777	30	448	338	3 484	145	380	285

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	719	143 287	462	610	1 002	71 829	2 835	540	1 173
Same house.....	629	89 342	111	205	461	39 336	1 646	152	382
Different house in United States.....	90	53 145	345	294	447	31 480	1 109	302	690
Same county.....	56	29 589	30	126	109	12 885	692	105	294
Different county.....	34	23 556	315	168	338	18 595	417	197	396
Same State.....	8	14 919	230	97	265	2 198	40	10	34
Different State.....	26	8 637	85	71	73	16 397	377	187	362
Northeast.....	26	5 594	45	47	67	8 246	157	87	177
North Central.....	—	1 069	27	12	—	1 240	48	—	28
South.....	—	1 357	13	12	6	4 624	123	49	65
West.....	—	617	—	—	—	2 287	49	51	92
Abroad.....	—	800	6	111	94	1 013	80	86	101

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:									
Different county in 1975.....	34	19 005	215	109	227	15 339	293	129	328
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	33	—	—	—	4 430	94	84	135
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	—	269	—	—	6	70	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	26	1 626	31	—	24	1 649	—	25	13
Different State in 1975.....	26	6 872	73	43	49	13 426	265	119	309
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	28	—	—	—	4 417	94	84	135
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	—	12	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	26	684	7	—	19	1 446	—	25	13

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	304	70 794	186	234	449	35 606	1 405	236	583
Place of work reported.....	277	65 631	156	234	403	33 251	1 233	225	530
Worked in area of residence.....	161	34 225	82	110	205	24 409	1 114	201	436
Worked outside area of residence.....	116	31 406	74	124	198	8 842	119	24	94
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	41.9	47.9	47.4	53.0	49.1	26.6	9.7	10.7	17.7
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	19.8	19.9	20.1	19.9	19.3	16.2	13.6	13.4	15.4

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	363	69 910	229	243	384	34 570	1 369	266	592
Private vehicle.....	297	65 246	220	243	374	28 388	993	215	440
Drive alone: Car.....	162	45 991	166	196	269	19 676	668	142	280
Truck or van.....	25	4 833	21	—	14	2 006	20	5	26
Carpool: Car.....	110	12 804	33	47	77	5 948	282	66	132
Truck or van.....	—	1 618	—	—	14	758	23	2	2
Public transportation.....	4	1 721	—	—	—	620	132	11	—
Walked only.....	32	1 689	6	—	—	4 349	219	32	128
Other means.....	15	565	—	—	5	650	19	—	7
Worked at home.....	15	689	3	—	5	563	6	8	17

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans	65	22 692	74	18	85	10 784	434	25	105
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	21.0	41.2	43.5	9.4	25.8	44.6	50.9	49.0	34.0
Female veterans	7	867	4	—	—	648	23	8	22
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	2.0	1.4	2.1	—	—	2.2	2.1	3.5	5.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	592	99 243	337	369	623	49 774	1 945	360	848
With a work disability.....	75	8 744	34	—	73	3 676	146	—	54
Prevented from working.....	37	4 274	22	—	39	1 715	55	—	28
With a public transportation disability.....	32	1 712	6	—	19	641	30	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	70	16 666	21	40	42	8 530	222	30	80
With a public transportation disability.....	19	1 998	15	—	13	1 179	20	—	15

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	Providence					Washington				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Families	139 412	5 379	434	881	3 511	22 679	145	141	107	152
With own children under 18 years	63 912	3 754	305	542	2 362	11 974	124	106	43	105
With own children under 6 years	24 936	1 762	132	320	1 261	4 782	49	49	35	17
Married-couple families	113 432	2 601	208	719	2 336	19 396	118	87	89	122
With own children under 18 years	51 718	1 597	107	473	1 532	10 184	97	61	39	89
With own children under 6 years	21 278	708	61	318	826	4 331	49	27	35	17
Female householder, no husband present	21 302	2 524	207	114	967	2 610	27	47	9	23
With own children under 18 years	11 085	2 023	188	56	752	1 600	27	38	4	9
With own children under 6 years	3 464	1 000	61	12	407	432	—	22	—	—
Subfamilies	2 570	251	7	62	201	476	6	7	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 547	227	7	31	107	340	6	7	—	—
Married-couple subfamilies	1 488	50	—	62	119	222	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	465	26	—	31	25	86	—	—	—	—
Mother-child subfamilies	956	140	7	—	59	208	6	7	—	—
Persons under 18 years	127 544	8 609	618	1 474	5 398	24 429	223	286	135	240
Percent living with two parents	79.0	36.0	33.8	75.8	55.7	82.3	74.0	60.5	91.1	80.4

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	533 375	22 929	1 737	4 652	14 929	91 349	582	691	462	712
Native	480 442	21 173	1 600	1 352	7 588	87 820	530	677	133	607
Born in State of residence	386 267	12 372	1 151	837	3 489	56 396	330	580	76	271
Born in different State	91 426	8 458	401	489	2 074	30 942	184	90	57	209
Northeast	72 501	2 526	217	302	1 602	22 677	120	43	30	129
North Central	7 370	340	44	43	92	3 038	7	18	10	5
South	8 201	5 408	89	38	212	3 723	57	23	—	11
West	3 354	184	51	106	168	1 504	—	6	17	64
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	2 749	343	48	26	2 025	482	16	7	—	127
Foreign born	52 933	1 756	137	3 300	7 341	3 529	52	14	329	105

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	504 027	20 363	1 554	4 208	13 172	84 870	578	823	545	627
Same house	318 628	9 644	646	1 192	4 599	44 315	313	544	124	188
Different house in United States	176 714	9 962	869	1 234	5 743	39 793	257	279	235	406
Same county	132 208	7 368	688	632	3 535	17 736	156	209	86	216
Different county	44 506	2 594	181	602	2 208	22 057	101	70	149	190
Same State	12 305	236	34	83	36	10 976	44	—	45	30
Different State	32 201	2 358	147	519	2 172	11 081	57	70	104	160
Northeast	24 674	1 498	97	288	1 811	7 968	49	9	52	107
North Central	2 232	174	6	43	33	818	8	9	—	14
South	3 474	586	14	105	194	1 830	—	52	—	39
West	1 821	100	30	83	134	465	—	—	52	—
Abroad	8 685	757	39	1 782	2 830	762	8	—	186	33

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:										
Different county in 1975	38 841	2 109	142	509	1 510	18 999	79	49	116	137
In Armed Forces in 1980	85	9	—	26	26	127	—	—	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980	1 057	134	—	8	7	425	—	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980	12 009	657	31	183	291	6 311	32	—	56	32
Different State in 1975	28 334	1 894	114	440	1 486	9 269	49	49	91	118
In Armed Forces in 1980	64	9	—	26	26	118	—	—	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980	682	37	—	7	7	114	—	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980	10 524	600	24	160	286	2 997	15	—	41	17

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	236 490	7 683	563	1 703	5 578	40 498	252	265	155	223
Place of work reported	215 705	6 447	494	1 539	4 620	37 499	238	173	155	204
Worked in area of residence	182 659	5 869	448	1 312	4 087	22 356	178	124	120	140
Worked outside area of residence	33 046	578	46	533	15 143	15 143	60	49	35	64
Percent of those reporting place of work	15.3	9.0	9.3	14.7	11.5	40.4	25.2	28.3	22.6	31.4
Mean travel time to work — minutes	17.3	17.5	16.9	18.0	16.0	20.5	23.1	21.2	13.6	13.7

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	236 051	7 608	546	1 637	5 530	40 731	211	220	151	267
Private vehicle	202 386	5 244	377	1 231	4 384	36 743	200	206	114	217
Drive alone	140 085	3 342	236	736	2 523	23 092	104	141	103	106
Truck or van	12 450	204	33	43	87	3 854	6	41	—	22
Carpool:	45 948	1 553	104	423	1 746	8 490	86	24	6	74
Car	3 903	145	4	29	28	1 307	4	—	5	15
Truck or van	12 033	1 465	88	99	488	521	—	—	—	6
Public transportation	17 218	798	77	236	600	2 064	11	14	24	35
Walked only	2 057	78	—	41	44	777	—	—	13	9
Other means	2 357	23	4	30	14	626	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans	69 848	2 154	182	193	734	12 028	49	43	18	90
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	35.9	29.6	41.6	11.6	14.9	36.0	22.8	28.1	10.0	35.3
Female veterans	2 281	84	22	—	97	572	—	—	7	21
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.0	1.0	3.0	—	1.9	1.6	—	—	4.5	8.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	339 378	13 904	988	3 048	9 261	59 882	367	358	320	431
With a work disability	30 994	1 549	168	121	719	3 944	—	52	8	13
Prevented from working	16 736	900	84	54	349	1 621	—	34	8	13
With a public transportation disability	7 317	569	63	36	267	617	—	40	7	7
Persons 65 years and over	76 630	1 233	194	298	692	8 902	9	53	15	67
With a public transportation disability	11 182	209	37	21	128	975	—	—	4	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS**Persons 16 years and over**

Labor force	662
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.6
Civilian labor force	454
Employed	376
Unemployed	78
Percent of civilian labor force	17.2
Not in labor force	208
Inmate of institution	—

Female, 16 years and over

Labor force	352
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.4
Civilian labor force	188
Employed	154
Unemployed	34
Percent of civilian labor force	18.1
Not in labor force	164
Inmate of institution	—

Persons 16 to 19 years

Employed	109
Unemployed	27
Not in labor force	8

Female, 16 years and over

With own children under 6 years	352
In labor force	46
With own children 6 to 17 years only	31
In labor force	114
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	92
In labor force	171
With own children under 6 years	133
In labor force	39
With own children 6 to 17 years only	24
In labor force	109

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY**Employed persons 16 years and over**

Private wage and salary workers	376
Federal government workers	310
State government workers	4
Local government workers	6
Self-employed workers	45
Unpaid family workers	5

Employed females 16 years and over

Private wage and salary workers	154
Federal government workers	148
State government workers	—
Local government workers	—
Self-employed workers	—
Unpaid family workers	6

Employed persons 16 years and over

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	376
Mining	—
Construction	5
Manufacturing	212
Nondurable goods	123
Food and kindred products	15
Textile mill and finished textile products	40
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4
Durable goods	89
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	9
Metal industries	37
Machinery, except electrical	20
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	18
Transportation equipment	—
Transportation	4
Communications and other public utilities	—
Wholesale trade	5
Retail trade	34
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	6
Eating and drinking places	15
Banking and credit agencies	6
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	6
Business and repair services	9
Private households	—
Other personal services	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—
Professional and related services	95
Hospitals	6
Health services, except hospitals	14
Educational services	63
Public administration	—

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979**Males, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979**

Worked in 1979	280
50 to 52 weeks	149
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	143
With unemployment in 1979	98
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	30

Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979

Worked in 1979	196
50 to 52 weeks	44
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	44
With unemployment in 1979	67
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	35

Bristol	Kent				Newport			
	Race				Race			
	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
662	116 829	358	409	671	58 793	2 182	390	928
454	76 875	259	276	445	37 794	1 539	271	665
68.6	65.8	72.3	67.5	66.3	64.3	70.5	69.5	71.7
454	76 743	259	276	445	33 088	1 288	159	463
376	72 149	241	249	398	30 716	1 172	159	408
78	4 594	18	27	47	2 372	116	—	55
17.2	6.0	6.9	9.8	10.6	7.2	9.0	—	11.9
208	39 954	99	133	226	20 999	643	119	263
—	920	—	—	6	489	15	—	—
352	61 667	188	217	342	30 305	1 110	227	417
188	33 475	99	130	170	15 056	636	128	189
53.4	54.3	52.7	59.9	49.7	49.7	57.3	56.4	45.3
188	33 452	99	130	170	14 654	604	128	189
154	31 478	86	110	141	13 614	534	128	183
34	1 974	13	20	29	1 040	70	—	6
18.1	5.9	13.1	15.4	17.1	7.1	11.6	—	3.2
164	28 192	89	87	172	15 249	474	99	228
—	765	—	—	6	400	10	—	—
109	11 173	27	40	101	5 300	281	15	114
27	5 456	21	14	55	2 357	89	11	32
8	938	—	—	8	319	8	—	—
74	4 763	6	26	38	2 245	114	4	30
352	61 667	188	217	342	30 305	1 110	227	417
46	8 292	52	37	45	4 410	228	98	94
31	3 683	18	21	15	1 900	124	63	22
114	12 653	26	70	104	5 612	208	57	101
92	8 720	19	50	78	3 474	149	35	62
171	35 208	72	152	180	16 396	395	159	242
133	19 235	36	85	125	8 041	233	106	102
39	7 321	36	37	27	3 753	96	93	78
24	3 278	18	21	15	1 639	61	63	12
109	10 455	13	57	74	4 643	109	46	84
92	7 037	6	37	55	2 766	75	29	56
376	72 149	241	249	398	30 716	1 172	159	408
310	58 074	195	228	315	22 193	784	105	315
4	2 089	12	6	13	2 654	202	38	53
6	3 689	23	—	22	865	45	11	12
45	5 127	5	3	40	2 626	109	5	5
5	2 979	6	12	8	2 237	32	—	18
6	191	—	—	—	141	—	—	5
154	31 478	86	110	141	13 614	534	128	183
148	25 988	61	110	108	10 459	373	100	137
—	486	7	—	—	873	79	22	29
—	1 705	13	—	6	432	7	6	—
—	2 505	5	—	27	1 225	55	—	—
—	657	—	—	—	540	20	—	12
6	137	—	—	—	85	—	—	5
376	72 149	241	249	398	30 716	1 172	159	408
—	464	—	—	—	697	—	—	6
—	63	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
5	2 915	17	—	5	1 612	21	—	20
212	23 340	77	55	187	5 879	321	40	100
123	5 836	19	13	69	1 807	32	—	34
15	423	—	—	13	111	5	—	—
40	2 140	—	7	42	992	8	—	25
4	1 284	—	—	9	339	13	—	—
89	17 504	58	42	118	4 072	289	40	66
9	442	6	—	—	63	3	—	—
37	4 145	30	14	22	409	22	—	—
20	3 040	6	5	14	280	6	5	7
18	1 877	6	—	10	1 881	172	35	46
—	1 960	5	—	15	985	71	—	6
4	2 483	18	—	7	844	52	—	19
—	1 539	5	—	—	641	8	—	4
5	2 542	11	—	—	655	11	—	—
34	12 027	20	92	42	5 496	120	28	81
6	1 962	—	6	7	712	5	—	6
15	3 260	14	58	17	1 955	83	23	27
6	1 836	11	7	6	501	23	—	—
6	3 126	19	—	13	1 103	29	—	7
9	2 658	19	12	5	1 471	85	3	14
—	204	3	—	5	346	10	6	6
—	1 166	—	—	6	801	30	—	8
—	546	—	—	—	447	27	—	32
95	13 482	32	74	107	7 763	227	66	80
6	3 807	13	23	40	1 414	44	23	20
14	2 412	8	12	11	1 364	35	11	25
63	4 780	11	33	51	3 057	71	24	15
—	3 758	9	9	15	2 448	208	16	31
280	45 507	164	153	305	23 781	958	142	482
280	45 071	160	153	287	23 561	919	142	482
149	32 122	102	133	201	16 455	518	106	342
143	30 357	102	120	182	15 279	482	106	306
98	7 323	38	7	60	3 828	239	11	40
30	2 952	10	—	23	1 741	112	—	22
196	36 957	106	139	171	17 254	730	143	210
189	36 510	106	139	160	16 937	709	143	197
44	19 947	59	58	71	8 242	264	57	98
44	14 500	51	52	46	5 747	238	39	71
67	7 407	6	12	59	3 803	144	25	85
35	2 624	—	6	27	1 381	61	14	22

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]
LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	423 946
Labor force.....	263 180
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	62.1
Civilian labor force.....	262 972
Employed.....	244 533
Unemployed.....	18 439
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.0
Not in labor force.....	160 766
Inmate of institution.....	7 938

Female, 16 years and over	229 325
Labor force.....	119 369
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	52.1
Civilian labor force.....	119 355
Employed.....	110 859
Unemployed.....	8 496
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.1
Not in labor force.....	109 956
Inmate of institution.....	4 977

Persons 16 to 19 years	39 419
Employed.....	20 085
Unemployed.....	2 856
Not in labor force.....	16 466

Female, 16 years and over	229 325
With own children under 6 years.....	25 539
In labor force.....	11 555
With own children 6 to 17 years only.....	38 871
In labor force.....	26 750
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	114 263
In labor force.....	62 551
With own children under 6 years.....	21 540
In labor force.....	10 250
With own children 6 to 17 years only.....	30 829
In labor force.....	21 277

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	244 533
Private wage and salary workers.....	198 023
Federal government workers.....	5 536
State government workers.....	12 402
Local government workers.....	17 236
Self-employed workers.....	10 749
Unpaid family workers.....	587
Employed females 16 years and over	110 859
Private wage and salary workers.....	91 801
Federal government workers.....	1 691
State government workers.....	6 273
Local government workers.....	8 442
Self-employed workers.....	2 265
Unpaid family workers.....	387

Employed persons 16 years and over	244 533
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1 181
Mining.....	126
Construction.....	9 815
Manufacturing.....	84 453
Nondurable goods.....	25 252
Food and kindred products.....	1 805
Textile mill and finished textile products.....	11 092
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3 967
Durable goods.....	59 201
Furniture, lumber, and wood products.....	1 107
Metal industries.....	12 554
Machinery, except electrical.....	6 499
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5 292
Transportation equipment.....	3 025
Transportation.....	6 797
Communications and other public utilities.....	4 821
Wholesale trade.....	10 367
Retail trade.....	36 799
Food, bakery, and dairy stores.....	6 528
Eating and drinking places.....	9 929
Banking and credit agencies.....	5 204
Insurance, real estate, and other finance.....	7 528
Business and repair services.....	7 360
Private households.....	607
Other personal services.....	4 597
Entertainment and recreation services.....	2 143
Professional and related services.....	50 089
Hospitals.....	12 688
Health services, except hospitals.....	8 368
Educational services.....	20 591
Public administration.....	12 646

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	154 144
Worked in 1979.....	152 323
50 to 52 weeks.....	101 163
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....	94 098
With unemployment in 1979.....	27 243
Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....	10 716
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	133 301
Worked in 1979.....	131 305
50 to 52 weeks.....	69 142
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....	52 800
With unemployment in 1979.....	26 584
Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....	8 638

Providence					Washington				
Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
423 946	15 491	1 182	3 359	10 027	70 040	389	426	335	498
263 180	9 286	681	1 836	6 839	44 839	242	239	163	300
62.1	59.9	57.6	54.7	68.2	64.0	62.2	56.1	48.7	60.2
262 972	9 272	681	1 815	6 829	44 515	242	232	163	300
244 533	7 974	580	1 667	5 947	41 632	211	219	157	278
18 439	1 298	101	148	882	2 883	31	13	6	22
7.0	14.0	14.8	8.2	12.9	6.5	12.8	5.6	3.7	7.3
160 766	6 205	501	1 523	3 188	25 201	147	187	172	198
7 938	354	—	13	74	1 256	13	15	—	—
229 325	8 199	745	1 671	5 085	36 342	174	266	155	243
119 369	4 417	370	758	2 951	19 110	84	95	51	115
52.1	53.9	49.7	45.4	58.0	52.6	48.3	35.7	32.9	47.3
119 355	4 417	370	758	2 951	19 103	84	95	51	115
110 859	3 807	324	695	2 490	17 720	70	88	51	97
8 496	610	46	63	461	1 383	14	7	—	18
7.1	13.8	12.4	8.3	15.6	7.2	16.7	7.4	—	15.7
109 956	3 782	375	913	2 134	17 232	90	171	104	128
4 977	60	—	—	7	704	13	15	—	—
39 419	2 338	154	454	1 153	8 160	58	52	14	94
20 085	723	84	159	549	3 841	9	31	—	62
2 856	310	13	20	81	589	19	—	6	5
16 466	1 305	57	275	523	3 717	30	21	8	27
229 325	8 199	745	1 671	5 085	36 342	174	266	155	243
25 539	1 638	122	409	1 273	4 892	32	44	42	45
11 555	691	66	166	690	2 162	18	21	11	4
38 871	1 869	203	230	1 035	7 259	47	73	32	34
26 750	1 297	121	143	664	4 877	18	48	16	14
114 263	2 322	213	895	2 316	19 600	58	108	130	123
62 551	1 487	120	419	1 530	10 304	24	32	51	43
21 540	525	54	397	822	4 301	26	22	42	45
10 250	269	28	160	537	1 861	12	7	11	4
30 829	826	76	186	680	6 042	20	50	28	25
21 277	638	51	99	514	3 925	—	25	16	5
244 533	7 974	580	1 667	5 947	41 632	211	219	157	278
198 023	5 927	456	1 415	5 378	29 347	136	119	86	228
5 536	408	20	34	106	1 360	—	6	—	11
12 402	860	32	54	154	5 041	70	59	57	9
17 236	646	52	55	224	3 334	—	27	5	24
10 749	125	20	91	79	2 358	5	8	3	6
587	8	—	18	6	192	—	—	—	—
110 859	3 807	324	695	2 490	17 720	70	88	51	97
91 801	2 740	238	585	2 234	12 227	21	66	41	82
1 691	157	14	—	39	468	—	—	—	—
6 273	491	27	44	107	2 453	49	7	5	9
8 442	384	41	30	104	1 938	—	15	5	—
2 265	27	4	18	6	518	—	—	—	6
387	8	—	18	—	116	—	—	—	—
244 533	7 974	580	1 667	5 947	41 632	211	219	157	278
1 181	—	—	—	25	966	5	—	5	12
126	6	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—
9 815	202	11	50	69	1 902	—	8	—	18
84 453	2 562	190	676	4 074	10 954	100	57	59	98
25 252	452	41	88	1 273	3 321	12	16	12	31
1 805	42	—	—	47	1 161	—	—	—	6
11 092	104	13	37	863	1 815	12	—	6	25
3 967	139	22	6	17	558	—	—	—	—
59 201	2 110	149	588	2 801	7 633	88	41	47	67
1 107	60	—	—	6	105	—	8	6	—
12 554	432	11	72	591	1 785	23	—	—	28
6 499	260	28	38	144	1 902	25	7	12	16
5 292	155	20	128	206	858	12	12	24	10
3 025	126	—	26	132	1 965	28	—	—	8
6 797	333	7	19	69	1 059	—	10	—	15
4 821	166	13	13	13	613	—	—	—	—
10 367	169	22	29	133	984	11	—	—	4
36 799	510	76	422	330	6 946	9	16	4	15
6 528	81	—	29	69	1 120	—	7	—	—
9 929	214	23	287	81	2 195	—	9	4	—
5 204	190	13	21	77	615	4	—	—	8
7 528	312	41	21	31	1 214	—	5	6	—
7 360	265	35	49	190	1 406	—	—	—	18
607	98	7	7	27	272	—	—	—	10
4 597	163	5	17	49	771	—	—	—	—
2 143	45	6	—	49	528	—	6	—	—
50 089	2 330	132	315	692	11 284	71	77	77	40
12 688	905	17	91	215	1 580	15	23	5	8
8 368	297	35	52	157	1 798	—	16	10	12
20 591	699	43	138	215	6 439	44	26	62	5
12 646	623	22	28	119	2 020	11	40	6	23
154 144	5 480	326	1 224	4 114	28 793	186	144	143	223
152 323	5 228	313	1 199	3 955	28 565	186	138	143	223
101 163	2 831	137	629	2 247	18 215	117	99	89	133
94 098	2 542	137	594	2 104	16 664	112	88	71	108
27 243	1 563	128	332	1 154	4 427	26	22	18	32
10 716	748	70	90	475	1 606	—	22	—	18
133 301	5 136	423	877	3 027	22 461	104	135	82	119
131 305	4 869	415	857	2 875	22 138	96	131	82	119
69 142	2 440	178	346	1 307	10 055	32	61	29	37
52 800	2 061	140	301	1 120	6 982	32	40	24	37
26 584	1 365	105	226	857	4 848	34	24	19	25
8 638	608	47	66	384	1 530	4	7	12	—

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

	Bristol				Kent				Newport				
					Race				Race				
	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Employed persons 16 years and over	376	72 149	241	249	398	30 716	1 172	159	408				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	43	14 651	28	94	91	8 534	169	28	103				
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	7 202	10	44	31	3 239	93	6	24				
Officials and administrators, public administration	-	280	-	-	-	170	22	-	11				
Management related occupations	-	1 706	4	12	6	652	35	-	17				
Professional specialty occupations	23	7 449	18	50	60	5 295	76	22	79				
Engineers and natural scientists	6	1 177	-	11	-	1 410	11	7	28				
Engineers	6	789	-	3	-	998	11	-	28				
Health diagnosing occupations	-	302	6	19	13	189	-	6	4				
Health assessment and treating occupations	-	1 522	-	7	13	872	21	3	3				
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	17	2 800	5	7	34	1 806	35	6	10				
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	17	2 168	5	7	34	1 373	11	6	6				
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	35	22 765	84	57	74	8 598	273	44	98				
Health technologists and technicians	-	1 025	3	6	11	314	10	5	16				
Technologists and technicians, except health	6	1 370	5	13	5	761	17	10	12				
Sales occupations	12	7 571	20	13	13	2 997	26	5	44				
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	6	1 188	-	6	-	414	-	5	10				
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	-	2 372	7	-	7	900	6	-	7				
Other sales occupations	6	4 011	13	7	6	1 683	20	-	27				
Cashiers	-	1 370	6	-	-	659	8	-	11				
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17	12 799	56	25	45	4 526	220	24	26				
Computer equipment operators	-	254	-	6	6	87	14	-	-				
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6	3 208	7	3	16	1 309	27	6	-				
Financial records processing occupations	5	1 669	14	6	6	710	17	-	-				
Mail and message distributing occupations	-	646	-	-	-	230	4	-	6				
Service occupations	69	9 176	31	49	38	5 286	342	52	72				
Private household occupations	-	156	-	-	-	208	5	6	6				
Protective service occupations	-	1 360	5	3	-	744	87	-	7				
Police and firefighters	-	688	5	3	-	409	50	-	-				
Service occupations, except protective and household	69	7 660	26	46	38	4 334	250	46	59				
Food service occupations	22	3 613	14	46	23	2 156	108	29	22				
Cleaning and building service occupations	41	1 519	4	-	9	830	66	6	17				
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	477	-	-	5	690	-	-	6				
Farm operators and managers	-	41	-	-	-	120	-	-	6				
Farm workers and related occupations	6	215	-	-	5	360	-	-	-				
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	61	10 448	29	21	76	3 700	128	15	27				
Mechanics and repairers	8	2 840	5	-	28	1 045	30	-	5				
Construction trades	10	2 704	-	11	8	1 467	22	-	-				
Precision production occupations	43	4 886	24	10	40	1 188	76	15	22				
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	162	14 632	69	28	114	3 908	260	20	102				
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	135	5 848	24	13	30	1 237	91	16	32				
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	20	3 427	11	15	30	980	64	4	25				
Transportation occupations	7	2 167	17	-	4	775	79	-	17				
Motor vehicle operators	7	2 088	17	-	4	697	79	-	17				
Material moving equipment operators	-	562	11	-	5	141	6	-	-				
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	2 628	6	-	25	775	20	-	28				
Construction laborers	-	229	-	-	-	131	8	-	5				
Freight, stock, and material handlers	-	805	-	-	14	258	7	-	6				
Employed females 16 years and over	154	31 478	86	110	141	13 614	534	128	183				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	16	5 535	16	14	34	3 296	101	16	16				
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16	1 598	4	7	-	806	36	-	-				
Officials and administrators, public administration	-	48	-	-	-	27	-	-	-				
Management related occupations	-	498	4	-	-	189	25	-	-				
Professional specialty occupations	-	3 937	12	7	34	2 490	65	16	16				
Engineers and natural scientists	-	130	-	-	-	88	-	7	-				
Engineers	-	52	-	-	-	28	-	-	-				
Health diagnosing occupations	-	8	-	-	-	14	-	-	-				
Health assessment and treating occupations	-	1 358	-	-	13	845	21	3	3				
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	-	1 905	5	7	21	1 134	35	6	6				
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	-	1 507	5	-	21	889	11	6	6				
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	29	14 644	49	45	39	5 657	204	25	60				
Health technologists and technicians	-	846	3	6	11	258	10	-	16				
Technologists and technicians, except health	-	352	-	7	-	172	17	-	5				
Sales occupations	12	3 618	13	7	6	1 599	22	5	27				
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	6	340	-	-	-	143	-	-	-				
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	-	566	-	-	-	306	6	-	-				
Other sales occupations	6	2 712	13	7	6	1 150	16	-	27				
Cashiers	-	1 122	6	-	-	538	8	-	11				
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17	9 828	33	25	22	3 628	155	20	12				
Computer equipment operators	-	196	-	-	-	75	7	-	-				
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6	3 191	7	3	16	1 295	22	6	-				
Financial records processing occupations	5	1 512	14	6	6	652	17	-	-				
Mail and message distributing occupations	-	112	-	-	-	57	4	-	-				
Service occupations	22	4 871	8	18	23	2 906	105	52	44				
Private household occupations	-	145	-	-	-	196	5	6	6				
Protective service occupations	-	123	-	-	-	57	-	-	-				
Police and firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-				
Service occupations, except protective and household	22	4 603	8	18	23	2 653	100	46	38				
Food service occupations	22	2 101	-	18	17	1 266	34	29	11				
Cleaning and building service occupations	-	330	-	-	-	244	12	6	12				
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	65	-	-	-	85	-	-	-				
Farm operators and managers	-	13	-	-	-	25	-	-	-				
Farm workers and related occupations	-	38	-	-	-	53	-	-	-				
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15	1 234	7	5	6	282	50	15	7				
Mechanics and repairers	-	124	-	-	-	10	-	-	-				
Construction trades	-	38	-	-	-	51	-	-	-				
Precision production occupations	15	1 072	7	5	6	221	50	15	7				
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	72	5 129	6	28	39	1 388	74	20	56				
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	72	2 336	-	13	16	631	39	16	32				
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	-	1 815	6	15	23	543	30	4	19				
Transportation occupations	-	107	-	-	-	76	-	-	5				
Motor vehicle operators	-	107	-	-	-	71	-	-	5				
Material moving equipment operators	-	26	-	-	-	16	-	-	-				
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	845	-	-	-	122	5	-	-				
Construction laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Freight, stock, and material handlers	-	109	-	-	-	35	-	-	-				

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Providence					Washington				
	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Employed persons 16 years and over	244 533	7 974	580	1 667	5 947	41 632	211	219	157	278
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	48 875	1 091	84	393	443	10 742	62	12	84	53
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	21 991	464	44	119	119	4 151	26	6	12	35
Officials and administrators, public administration	894	45	—	11	—	156	—	—	—	—
Management related occupations	4 887	159	9	21	42	830	12	—	6	16
Professional specialty occupations	26 884	627	40	274	324	6 591	36	6	72	18
Engineers and natural scientists	2 831	48	—	81	35	1 096	16	6	24	—
Engineers	1 866	41	—	47	14	679	16	6	18	—
Health diagnosing occupations	1 513	13	—	61	19	257	—	—	10	12
Health assessment and treating occupations	4 514	107	—	14	46	916	—	—	—	—
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	11 159	247	26	62	123	3 125	14	—	38	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	7 419	134	9	33	54	1 652	—	—	5	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	70 522	2 051	214	298	593	11 345	32	64	25	50
Health technologists and technicians	2 901	114	—	7	18	367	—	—	—	8
Technologists and technicians, except health	3 464	75	—	66	18	1 034	—	—	18	—
Sales occupations	21 462	279	45	108	89	3 795	16	12	—	23
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	3 561	54	6	23	22	651	—	—	—	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	6 213	60	15	7	22	1 157	—	5	—	11
Other sales occupations	11 688	165	24	78	45	1 987	16	7	—	12
Cashiers	4 432	84	24	45	32	801	9	7	—	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	42 695	1 583	169	117	468	6 149	16	52	7	19
Computer equipment operators	1 017	45	—	—	28	119	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	10 779	277	38	26	44	1 630	12	18	—	—
Financial records processing occupations	6 124	93	25	18	26	728	—	8	—	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	1 869	122	5	4	55	267	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	31 525	1 904	84	332	602	6 266	26	82	9	14
Private household occupations	4 550	86	7	10	10	214	—	—	—	10
Protective service occupations	4 298	175	—	24	33	709	—	—	—	—
Police and firefighters	2 069	53	—	11	—	341	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	26 677	1 643	77	301	559	5 343	26	82	9	4
Food service occupations	11 415	348	9	233	174	2 671	11	9	4	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	6 410	493	27	21	225	1 054	—	41	5	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 215	—	—	—	32	888	5	—	5	28
Farm operators and managers	233	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	858	—	—	—	32	332	—	—	—	28
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33 362	878	61	208	803	5 844	47	14	11	37
Mechanics and repairers	8 609	184	6	34	198	1 557	12	—	—	8
Construction trades	8 046	175	20	31	88	2 000	5	—	—	5
Precision production occupations	16 674	519	35	143	517	2 260	30	14	11	24
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	59 034	2 050	137	436	3 474	6 547	39	47	23	96
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	27 112	917	57	217	2 442	2 348	21	24	6	31
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	12 773	468	47	113	635	1 590	—	5	17	29
Transportation occupations	6 745	269	14	21	33	965	—	10	—	7
Motor vehicle operators	6 577	261	14	21	33	891	—	10	—	7
Material moving equipment operators	2 242	45	6	7	79	258	7	8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10 162	351	13	78	285	1 386	11	—	—	29
Construction laborers	973	35	—	—	16	162	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	2 792	92	—	26	71	510	—	—	—	17
Employed females 16 years and over	110 859	3 807	324	695	2 490	17 720	70	88	51	97
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	19 412	510	53	125	198	4 338	5	—	16	15
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 938	134	13	41	27	1 181	—	—	6	9
Officials and administrators, public administration	222	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
Management related occupations	1 494	48	9	21	7	193	—	—	6	—
Professional specialty occupations	13 474	376	40	84	171	3 157	5	—	10	6
Engineers and natural scientists	326	7	—	12	8	113	—	—	—	—
Engineers	62	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	152	7	—	29	7	44	—	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	3 928	97	—	7	32	787	—	—	—	—
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	6 744	159	26	19	83	1 773	5	—	10	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	4 793	95	9	17	32	1 091	—	—	5	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	45 639	1 342	146	160	361	7 018	16	44	7	35
Health technologists and technicians	2 499	96	—	7	18	332	—	—	—	8
Technologists and technicians, except health	797	—	—	12	—	229	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	9 839	131	24	57	42	1 879	—	12	—	16
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	836	7	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	1 428	18	—	7	—	301	—	5	—	11
Other sales occupations	7 575	106	24	50	42	1 429	—	7	—	5
Cashiers	3 381	62	24	37	29	688	—	7	—	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	32 504	1 115	122	84	301	4 578	16	32	7	11
Computer equipment operators	708	30	—	—	20	84	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	10 683	277	38	21	44	1 622	12	18	—	—
Financial records processing occupations	5 517	62	16	18	26	623	—	—	—	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	338	45	5	4	7	69	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	15 948	1 037	56	136	255	3 772	26	32	5	14
Private household occupations	515	86	7	7	10	214	—	—	—	10
Protective service occupations	491	—	—	8	—	78	—	—	—	—
Police and firefighters	25	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	14 942	951	49	121	245	3 480	26	32	5	4
Food service occupations	6 821	138	—	67	81	1 881	11	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 137	159	8	15	34	299	—	12	5	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	221	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	17
Farm operators and managers	38	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	166	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 392	183	23	66	175	479	12	7	—	—
Mechanics and repairers	520	5	6	—	18	50	—	—	—	—
Construction trades	140	6	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—
Precision production occupations	4 732	172	17	66	157	356	12	7	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	24 247	735	46	208	1 501	2 007	11	5	23	16
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	11 859	339	10	91	963	781	—	—	6	6
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	8 277	295	32	81	420	640	—	5	17	—
Transportation occupations	501	—	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	493	—	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—
Material moving equipment operators	115	6	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 495	95	4	36	113	356	11	—	—	10
Construction laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	497	20	—	7	34	59	—	—	—	5

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	225
No workers.....	5
1 worker.....	58
2 workers.....	132
3 or more workers.....	30
Married-couple families	192
No workers.....	—
1 worker.....	30
2 workers.....	132
3 or more workers.....	30

INCOME IN 1979

Households	274
Less than \$5,000.....	25
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	23
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	56
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	50
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7
\$50,000 or more.....	6
Median.....	\$15 081
Mean.....	\$17 168

Families	225
Less than \$5,000.....	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	49
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	50
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7
\$50,000 or more.....	6
Median.....	\$17 056
Mean.....	\$19 803

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	82
Median income.....	\$3 800
Mean income.....	\$3 911

Males 15 years and over, with income	293
Median income.....	\$9 764
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	48.8
Median income.....	\$13 696

Females 15 years and over, with income	269
Median income.....	\$4 621
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	16.4
Median income.....	\$6 818

Per capita income	\$5 033
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householder:	
15 to 24 years.....	\$8 750
25 to 34 years.....	\$15 625
35 to 44 years.....	\$24 375
45 to 54 years.....	\$18 365
55 to 64 years.....	\$12 917
65 years and over.....	\$15 417

Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$17 056
With own children under 18 years.....	\$18 355
With own children under 6 years.....	\$15 714
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$13 571
Married-couple families	\$18 947
With own children under 18 years.....	\$19 145
With own children under 6 years.....	\$16 964
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$14 375
Female householder, no husband present	\$13 125
With own children under 18 years.....	\$13 750
With own children under 6 years.....	\$13 750
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$8 750

Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers.....	\$13 750
1 worker.....	\$12 946
2 workers.....	\$19 583
3 or more workers.....	\$28 269

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	274
With earnings.....	245
Mean earnings.....	\$16 480
With wage or salary income.....	245
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$16 174
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	5
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$15 005
With farm self-employment income.....	—
Mean farm self-employment income.....	—
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	100
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$1 213
With Social Security income.....	61
Mean Social Security income.....	\$3 080
With public assistance income.....	15
Mean public assistance income.....	\$3 805
With all other income.....	111
Mean all other income.....	\$2 705

Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.												
Bristol		Kent				Newport						
		Race				Race						
Spanish origin ¹		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹			
225	41 323	132	144	224	19 845	743	117	327				
5	4 445	16	—	28	2 771	78	11	37				
58	11 944	57	51	79	6 246	248	25	113				
132	17 848	59	69	64	8 288	301	75	156				
30	7 086	—	24	53	2 540	116	6	21				
192	34 938	79	131	151	16 639	456	96	283				
—	3 417	—	—	5	1 984	23	6	21				
30	9 032	27	38	40	4 731	134	14	85				
132	16 145	52	69	59	7 593	220	70	156				
30	6 344	—	24	47	2 331	79	6	21				
274	53 629	200	167	298	27 056	994	149	421				
25	5 602	47	7	63	3 105	216	10	48				
32	3 456	6	—	11	1 992	104	12	37				
33	3 630	25	7	21	2 117	69	30	44				
56	7 902	28	22	34	4 491	190	31	33				
50	8 836	22	55	50	4 076	159	34	57				
33	7 961	20	15	53	3 711	84	10	97				
42	9 647	39	17	43	4 491	101	10	61				
7	4 434	13	15	9	2 200	67	6	37				
6	2 161	—	29	14	873	4	6	7				
\$15 081	\$18 464	\$14 000	\$19 353	\$16 613	\$17 128	\$11 849	\$13 882	\$19 336				
\$17 168	\$20 916	\$15 455	\$29 110	\$18 446	\$19 741	\$14 724	\$17 045	\$18 694				
225	41 323	132	144	224	19 845	743	117	327				
—	1 943	23	7	30	1 009	98	5	25				
6	1 805	—	—	11	1 051	82	6	14				
32	2 173	5	13	11	1 374	60	25	44				
49	5 704	23	17	28	3 073	165	25	20				
50	7 269	22	31	30	3 407	97	29	47				
33	7 152	20	15	53	3 145	84	5	94				
42	9 088	33	17	38	4 010	86	10	45				
7	4 202	6	15	9	2 015	67	6	31				
6	1 987	—	29	14	761	4	6	7				
\$17 056	\$21 109	\$18 250	\$20 667	\$20 200	\$20 013	\$12 853	\$14 671	\$20 489				
\$19 803	\$23 630	\$17 599	\$30 576	\$21 181	\$22 450	\$16 510	\$18 458	\$19 929				
82	15 258	123	29	101	12 244	515	89	257				
\$3 800	\$7 580	\$6 731	\$15 260	\$3 406	\$6 752	\$4 945	\$10 682	\$5 543				
\$3 911	\$9 758	\$8 058	\$15 807	\$6 458	\$9 174	\$6 206	\$10 073	\$9 375				
293	33 143	169	159	302	27 787	1 027	156	499				
\$9 764	\$12 937	\$13 701	\$17 169	\$12 862	\$11 865	\$8 269	\$11 571	\$10 906				
48.8	57.1	60.4	75.5	60.3	55.0	46.9	67.9	61.3				
\$13 696	\$16 713	\$15 621	\$17 874	\$15 934	\$15 822	\$11 935	\$12 204	\$14 095				
269	30 644	153	153	276	24 533	968	183	301				
\$4 621	\$5 222	\$3 833	\$4 712	\$3 966	\$4 850	\$3 763	\$5 525	\$4 338				
16.4	28.6	33.1	34.0	16.7	23.4	24.6	21.3	23.6				
\$6 818	\$9 908	\$9 313	\$9 455	\$7 667	\$9 837	\$9 213	\$9 850	\$7 700				
\$5 033	\$7 403	\$5 506	\$7 507	\$5 780	\$7 293	\$4 899	\$4 860	\$6 341				
\$8 750	\$14 272	\$2500—	\$13 750	\$21 250	\$10 332	\$5 268	\$8 750	\$17 986				
\$15 625	\$19 985	\$15 417	\$9 167	\$6 136	\$18 653	\$10 000	\$18 750	\$19 896				
\$24 375	\$22 971	\$16 250	\$20 500	\$17 708	\$23 624	\$15 795	\$14 868	\$22 202				
\$18 365	\$26 505	\$27 000	\$56 182	\$23 846	\$24 799	\$23 906	\$16 500	\$24 091				
\$12 917	\$23 101	\$19 750	\$59 164	\$29 688	\$21 878	\$22 500	\$6 250	\$26 250				
\$15 417	\$12 845	\$35 472	\$8 750	\$11 250	\$14 373	\$11 010	\$8 750	\$10 000				
\$17 056	\$21 109	\$18 250	\$20 667	\$20 200	\$20 013	\$12 853	\$14 671	\$20 489				
\$18 355	\$21 543	\$16 042	\$21 833	\$17 917	\$20 482	\$11 524	\$14 868	\$20 893				
\$15 714	\$19 082	\$18 750	\$20 313	\$10 000	\$18 031	\$8 333	\$14 474	\$20 208				
\$13 571	\$20 618	\$20 625	\$16 154	\$21 346	\$19 439	\$14 679	\$9 375	\$18 750				
\$18 947	\$22 255	\$21 812	\$21 730	\$22 545	\$21 512	\$18 468	\$15 441	\$21 286				
\$19 145	\$23 254	\$21 161	\$26 250	\$22 500	\$22 342	\$19 444	\$16 346	\$21 548				
\$16 964	\$20 172	\$20 982	\$20 313	\$14 545	\$19 946	\$11 635	\$14 803	\$20 556				
\$14 375	\$21 213	\$26 000	\$16 154	\$22 679	\$20 237	\$17 115	\$8 333	\$19 514				
\$13 125	\$11 886	\$4 107	\$4 821	\$5 833	\$9 867	\$7 625	\$10 208	\$5 714				
\$13 750	\$8 371	\$3 482	\$4 821	\$4 500	\$7 062	\$6 277	\$9 000	\$4 659				
\$13 750	\$4 393	\$2500—	—	\$3 269	\$4 241	\$5 720	\$8 750	\$6 250				
\$8 750	\$16 544	\$13 750	—	\$10 000	\$15 094	\$13 472	\$16 250	\$8 750				
\$13 750	\$8 454	\$2500—	—	\$4 375	\$9 503	\$4 327	\$7 708	\$5 625				
\$12 946	\$16 897	\$15 208	\$12 292	\$14 766	\$17 335	\$10 081	\$9 145	\$19 271				
\$19 583	\$22 859	\$22 212	\$22 031	\$23 000	\$22 087	\$16 179	\$16 420	\$21 603				
\$28 269	\$31 018	—	\$38 750	\$27 574	\$30 874	\$29 375	\$52 076	\$40 647				
274	53 629	200	167	298	27 056	994	149	421				
245	44 225	153	167	243	21 593	833	111	354				
\$16 480	\$21 053	\$18 593	\$25 501	\$20 579	\$19 133	\$14 087	\$19 188	\$20 077				
245	43 249	153	161	243	20 710	833	111	341				
\$16 174	\$20 521	\$18 185	\$23 498	\$19 378	\$18 542	\$13 714	\$19 186	\$20 566				
5	4 119	6	18	22	2 776	37	5	29				
\$15 005	\$10 507	\$10 405	\$26 418	\$13 260	\$10 176	\$8 400	\$55	\$3 244				
—	166	—	—	—	243	—	—	—				
—	\$1 511	—	—	—	\$3 694	—	—	—				
100	25 913	10	78	81	13 739	187	78	219				
\$1 213	\$2 156	\$1 197	\$5 247	\$993	\$2 937	\$943	\$1 076	\$826				
61	14 385	27	13	38	6 978	163	45	60				
\$3 080	\$4 195	\$2 036	\$4 976	\$2 693	\$4 035	\$3 637	\$5 567	\$3 319				
15	3 838	40	7	43	1 896	224	7	41				
\$3 805	\$2 531	\$2 285	\$3 005	\$3 324	\$2 609	\$2 431	\$1 085	\$2 466				
111	16 745	33	27	81	9 139	349	23	113				
\$2 705	\$3 863	\$2 665	\$3 991	\$2 106	\$5 200	\$4 549	\$2 945	\$2 494				

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	139 412
No workers	19 726
1 worker	39 797
2 workers	56 566
3 or more workers	23 323
Married-couple families	113 432
No workers	13 457
1 worker	28 775
2 workers	50 181
3 or more workers	21 019

INCOME IN 1979

Households	196 928
Less than \$5,000	30 590
\$5,000 to \$7,499	17 862
\$7,500 to \$9,999	17 037
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31 821
\$15,000 to \$19,999	29 061
\$20,000 to \$24,999	24 664
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 172
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 725
\$50,000 or more	5 996
Median	\$15 187
Mean	\$18 140

Families	139 412
Less than \$5,000	8 688
\$5,000 to \$7,499	9 784
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 960
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 502
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23 664
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 957
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 288
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 027
\$50,000 or more	5 542
Median	\$18 938
Mean	\$21 614

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	77 614
Median income	\$5 255
Mean income	\$7 557

Males 15 years and over, with income	187 090
Median income	\$10 814
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.3

Females 15 years and over, with income	194 544
Median income	\$4 879
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.1
Mean income	\$9 252

Per capita income	\$6 818
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householder:	
15 to 24 years	\$12 241
25 to 34 years	\$17 774
35 to 44 years	\$21 435
45 to 54 years	\$24 768
55 to 64 years	\$21 569
65 years and over	\$11 971

Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$18 938
With own children under 18 years	\$19 370
With own children under 6 years	\$16 505
Without own children under 18 years	\$18 538
Married-couple families	\$20 339
With own children under 18 years	\$21 542
With own children under 6 years	\$17 991
Without own children under 18 years	\$19 327
Female householder, no husband present	\$10 026
With own children under 18 years	\$6 605
With own children under 6 years	\$4 141
Without own children under 18 years	\$14 658

Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers	\$7 309
1 worker	\$14 993
2 workers	\$21 253
3 or more workers	\$30 362

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	196 928
With earnings	150 847
Mean earnings	\$18 843
With wage or salary income	147 062
Mean wage or salary income	\$18 133
With nonfarm self-employment income	14 076
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 175
With farm self-employment income	753
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 718
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	91 701
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 559
With Social Security income	63 861
Mean Social Security income	\$4 191
With public assistance income	18 848
Mean public assistance income	\$2 612
With all other income	55 044
Mean all other income	\$3 240

Providence					Washington				
Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
139 412	5 379	434	881	3 511	22 679	145	141	107	152
19 726	1 098	109	155	666	2 482	18	19	7	20
39 797	1 936	123	309	972	7 056	48	39	47	37
56 566	1 804	148	243	1 329	9 714	41	76	46	54
23 323	541	54	174	544	3 427	38	7	7	41
113 432	2 601	208	719	2 338	19 396	118	87	89	122
13 457	220	22	107	184	1 877	9	7	7	14
28 775	627	42	246	546	5 498	48	25	38	13
50 181	1 369	110	218	1 141	8 923	41	55	37	54
21 019	385	34	148	467	3 098	20	—	7	41
196 928	7 732	630	1 214	4 613	30 549	162	223	128	169
30 590	2 267	207	350	1 186	2 789	18	65	30	—
17 862	892	146	99	651	2 021	—	7	13	11
17 037	811	57	98	556	2 382	12	27	19	23
31 821	1 284	69	152	785	4 794	40	38	17	36
29 061	923	36	165	540	5 056	34	41	6	39
24 664	639	76	106	354	4 362	39	37	—	25
27 172	636	39	123	386	5 155	19	8	11	18
12 725	234	—	51	113	2 919	—	—	14	5
5 996	46	—	70	42	1 071	—	—	18	12
\$15 187	\$9 679	\$6 849	\$11 786	\$9 611	\$18 189	\$17 946	\$11 838	\$10 455	\$17 813
\$18 140	\$12 363	\$9 922	\$15 817	\$12 572	\$20 812	\$16 665	\$12 272	\$21 999	\$20 277
139 412	5 379	434	881	3 511	22 679	145	141	107	152
8 688	1 269	108	192	750	949	18	15	21	—
9 784	630	104	63	411	1 027	—	7	7	11
9 960	494	33	64	395	1 317	12	18	19	23
22 502	913	62	136	618	3 261	35	22	17	23
23 664	703	23	134	495	4 018	28	41	—	35
21 957	594	69	77	347	3 769	33	30	—	25
25 288	517	35	117	365	4 674	19	8	11	18
12 027	220	—	51	88	2 670	—	—	14	5
5 542	39	—	47	42	994	—	—	18	12
\$18 938	\$11 462	\$7 879	\$14 415	\$11 539	\$20 981	\$18 170	\$16 012	\$11 477	\$18 333
\$21 614	\$13 913	\$11 483	\$17 313	\$14 054	\$23 510	\$16 524	\$15 149	\$25 001	\$21 219
77 614	3 801	296	785	1 876	15 427	100	82	71	122
\$5 255	\$3 992	\$4 357	\$2 695	\$4 245	\$4 537	\$1 625	\$4 438	\$1 500	\$9 000
\$7 557	\$5 845	\$5 367	\$5 626	\$4 982	\$7 215	\$5 208	\$7 216	\$3 689	\$6 292
187 090	6 300	410	1 496	4 420	32 826	194	160	157	248
\$10 814	\$7 658	\$6 696	\$5 671	\$7 766	\$12 187	\$11 429	\$11 172	\$6 357	\$9 700
50.3	40.3	33.4	39.7	47.5	50.7	57.7	55.0	45.2	43.5
\$15 454	\$12 532	\$10 587	\$11 659	\$10 694	\$17 126	\$15 000	\$13 664	\$23 561	\$12 209
194 544	7 061	682	1 186	4 209	29 977	132	213	102	172
\$4 879	\$4 615	\$3 845	\$4 197	\$4 440	\$4 661	\$5 154	\$3 833	\$4 500	\$3 429
27.1	29.2	20.5	25.4	26.6	23.3	24.2	18.8	23.5	21.5
\$9 252	\$9 362	\$10 963	\$9 404	\$7 074	\$10 207	\$9 941	\$8 429	\$10 333	\$8 500
\$6 818	\$4 240	\$3 964	\$4 412	\$3 894	\$7 133	\$4 762	\$3 967	\$6 584	\$5 292
\$12 241	\$4 251	\$6 094	\$13 810	\$8 367	\$13 518	\$4 722	\$3 750	\$2500—	\$11 250
\$17 774	\$8 299	\$8 750	\$8 258	\$9 052	\$19 156	\$19 063	\$12 969	\$8 661	\$9 511
\$21 435	\$14 538	\$8 958	\$16 542	\$13 170	\$23 578	\$17 969	\$16 771	\$45 000	\$18 906
\$24 768	\$18 418	\$21 250	\$16 964	\$17 530	\$27 854	\$28 750	\$25 156	\$31 855	\$23 750
\$21 569	\$15 580	\$5 368	\$21 458	\$16 599	\$23 433	\$21 250	\$16 250	\$52 076	\$37 117
\$11 971	\$12 902	\$11 250	\$16 429	\$9 306	\$13 442	\$3 750	\$20 795	\$8 750	\$14 688
\$18 938	\$11 462	\$7 879	\$14 415	\$11 539	\$20 981	\$18 170	\$16 012	\$11 477	\$18 333
\$19 370	\$9 908	\$7 614	\$13 816	\$10 856	\$21 118	\$18 036	\$14 706	\$34 411	\$19 453
\$16 505	\$7 241	\$9 063	\$13 710	\$9 586	\$18 456	\$14 107	\$13 281	\$34 399	\$20 625
\$18 538	\$14 401	\$10 875	\$15 250	\$13 148	\$20 787	\$27 813	\$20 341	\$8 816	\$15 625
\$20 339	\$18 486	\$16 781	\$15 422	\$14 979	\$22 185	\$18 750	\$18 438	\$14 375	\$19 844
\$21 542	\$19 811	\$20 329	\$15 366	\$15 016	\$22 695	\$18 616	\$17 687	\$35 540	\$21 023
\$17 991	\$14 722	\$20 096	\$14 194	\$13 230	\$19 418	\$14 107	\$17 292	\$34 399	\$20 625
\$19 327	\$16 327	\$15 288	\$15 536	\$14 853	\$21 422	\$27 813	\$21 364	\$9 643	\$15 208
\$10 026	\$6 226	\$5 859	\$13 125	\$5 345	\$11 339	\$11 023	\$8 681	\$9 750	\$9 028
\$6 605	\$5 361	\$5 942	\$7 955	\$4 556	\$8 606	\$11 023	\$8 086	\$11 250	\$8 750
\$4 141	\$4 309	\$5 945	\$6 250	\$4 216	\$5 451	—	\$6 071	—	—
\$14 658	\$9 979	\$5 341	\$18 611	\$12 656	\$16 417	—	\$16 250	\$8 750	\$17 813
\$7 309	\$3 766	\$4 814	\$3 113	\$4 244	\$9 643	\$3 750	\$4 083	\$8 750	\$13 750
\$14 993	\$8 868	\$6 908	\$12 470	\$8 750	\$17 222	\$11 765	\$19 792	\$11 477	\$10 893
\$21 253	\$19 167	\$19 750	\$16 964	\$15 352	\$22 556	\$21 250	\$16 071	\$30 323	\$22 813
\$30 362	\$24 179	\$14 667	\$26 406	\$24 538	\$31 430	\$18 750	\$23 750	\$8 750	\$19 922
196 928	7 732	630	1 214	4 613	30 549	162	223	128	169
150 847	5 823	424	915	3 711	25 486	144	161	113	149
\$18 843	\$13 471	\$11 093	\$17 840	\$13 137	\$20 188	\$17 593	\$14 041	\$22 361	\$20 027
147 062	5 772	415	884	3 682	24 616	139	153	113	149
\$18 133	\$13 160	\$10 892	\$16 304	\$12 900	\$19 399	\$17 973	\$13 399	\$21 077	\$19 189
14 076	294	33	119	126	3 306	5	15	8	4
\$12 175	\$8 442	\$5 501	\$13 002	\$10 092	\$10 836	\$7 005	\$14 038	\$18 130	\$31 205
753	16	5	11	11	267	—	—	—	—
\$5 718	\$65	\$405	\$33 060	—\$1 887	\$4 356	—	—	—	—
91 701	1 080	86	389	783	15 664	14	24	69	38
\$2 559	\$1 064	\$893	\$1 747	\$1 972	\$2 762	\$307	\$434	\$1 905	\$2 857
63 861	1 399	144	208	644	7 490	9	62	15	30
\$4 191	\$3 286	\$3 609	\$3 593	\$3 641	\$4 384	\$3 490	\$3 812	\$3 844	\$6 566
18 848	2 126	212	226	946	1 786	18	78	—	26
\$2 612	\$3 112	\$2 788	\$3 157	\$3 408	\$2 660	\$2 158	\$2 507	—	\$2 014
55 044	1 761	156	266	826	9 361	41	32	21	47
\$3 240	\$2 715	\$2 307	\$2 777	\$2 579	\$4 319	\$2 242	\$1 057	\$4 761	\$1 805

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families	225
With Social Security income	38
Income above poverty level	38
Below poverty level without Social Security income	15
With public assistance income	15
Income above poverty level	5
Below poverty level without public assistance income	214
Householder worked in 1979	145
With related children under 18 years	157
With related children 5 to 17 years	18
Female householder, no husband present	7
Householder worked in 1979	12
With related children under 18 years	7
With related children under 6 years	15
Householder 65 years and over	68
Unrelated individuals	23
With Social Security income	17
Income above poverty level	11
Below poverty level without Social Security income	10
With public assistance income	—
Income above poverty level	—
Below poverty level without public assistance income	34
Worked in 1979	27
65 years and over	70
Persons	914
Related children under 18 years	339
Related children 5 to 17 years	299
60 years and over	76
65 years and over	70

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	8
Percent below poverty level	3.6
Mean income deficit	\$1 000
Persons per family	5.38
With Social Security income	—
With public assistance income	—
Householder worked in 1979	8
With related children under 18 years	8
With related children 5 to 17 years	8
Female householder, no husband present	—
Householder worked in 1979	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 6 years	—
Householder 65 years and over	—
Unrelated individuals	28
Percent below poverty level	41.2
Mean income deficit	\$1 633
With Social Security income	6
With public assistance income	10
Worked in 1979	5
65 years and over	16
Persons	121
Percent below poverty level	13.2
Related children under 18 years	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	43
60 years and over	16
65 years and over	16

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	12
Percent below poverty level	5.3
Mean income deficit	\$2 863
Persons per family	5.08
With Social Security income	—
With public assistance income	4
Householder worked in 1979	12
With related children under 18 years	12
With related children 5 to 17 years	8
Female householder, no husband present	—
Householder worked in 1979	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 6 years	—
Householder 65 years and over	—
Unrelated individuals	44
Percent below poverty level	64.7
Mean income deficit	\$1 694
With Social Security income	6
With public assistance income	10
Worked in 1979	21
65 years and over	16
Persons	150
Percent below poverty level	16.4
Related children under 18 years	57
Related children 5 to 17 years	43
60 years and over	16
65 years and over	16

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:	
Below 75 percent of poverty level	4.8
Below 150 percent of poverty level	22.0
Below 200 percent of poverty level	38.7

	Bristol				Kent				Newport			
					Race				Race			
	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979												
Families	225	41 323	132	144	224	19 845	743	117	327			
With Social Security income	38	9 315	6	7	22	4 468	91	18	43			
Income above poverty level	38	8 933	6	7	17	4 293	75	18	37			
Below poverty level without Social Security income	15	2 306	—	—	12	1 032	16	6	7			
With public assistance income	15	2 931	23	7	32	1 411	169	7	34			
Income above poverty level	5	2 043	—	—	12	874	68	7	16			
Below poverty level without public assistance income	214	360	—	—	12	165	22	—	—			
Householder worked in 1979	145	33 451	112	144	180	15 495	620	106	283			
With related children under 18 years	157	21 534	93	125	149	10 544	476	96	227			
With related children 5 to 17 years	18	17 642	76	98	134	8 311	395	82	173			
Female householder, no husband present	7	5 011	36	13	54	2 570	265	21	34			
Householder worked in 1979	12	3 145	20	13	19	1 371	184	16	11			
With related children under 18 years	7	3 041	29	13	48	1 548	213	16	27			
With related children under 6 years	15	929	16	7	18	619	126	5	10			
Householder 65 years and over	68	5 642	6	29	16	3 146	71	6	36			
Unrelated individuals	23	14 914	109	29	101	9 204	341	32	135			
With Social Security income	17	5 292	21	6	16	2 630	74	27	17			
Income above poverty level	11	4 026	—	—	8	1 885	34	17	6			
Below poverty level without Social Security income	10	2 453	16	—	19	1 001	30	5	6			
With public assistance income	—	951	—	—	—	539	50	—	7			
Income above poverty level	—	320	—	—	—	159	9	—	7			
Below poverty level without public assistance income	34	211	—	—	—	75	9	—	7			
Worked in 1979	27	9 112	73	29	47	5 975	215	5	111			
65 years and over	70	5 151	9	6	16	2 650	87	17	19			
Persons	914	150 999	567	626	968	72 965	2 884	633	1 234			
Related children under 18 years	339	41 302	218	250	360	20 165	1 020	315	465			
Related children 5 to 17 years	299	32 119	133	201	301	15 390	742	231	315			
60 years and over	76	24 524	53	54	65	11 960	261	45	112			
65 years and over	70	16 666	21	40	42	8 530	222	30	80			
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
Families	8	2 343	23	7	35	1 318	158	12	37			
Percent below poverty level	3.6	5.7	17.4	4.9	15.6	6.6	21.3	10.3	11.3			
Mean income deficit	\$1 000	\$2 698	\$2 751	\$870	\$2 351	\$2 454	\$2 491	\$2 463	\$3 233			
Persons per family	5.38	3.26	2.43	2.00	2.86	3.25	3.29	4.17	3.65			
With Social Security income	—	382	—	—	5	175	16	—	6			
With public assistance income	—	888	23	7	20	537	101	—	18			
Householder worked in 1979	8	1 249	7	7	13	666	103	7	15			
With related children under 18 years	8	1 808	23	7	35	1 074	154	12	33			
With related children 5 to 17 years	8	1 340	16	7	35	734	118	12	28			
Female householder, no husband present	—	1 203	23	7	25	765	122	5	27			
Householder worked in 1979	—	544	7	7	8	306	67	—	11			
With related children under 18 years	—	1 126	23	7	25	709	118	5	27			
With related children under 6 years	—	559	16	—	18	389	72	—	10			
Householder 65 years and over	—	218	—	—	—	116	—	—	—			
Unrelated individuals	28	2 968	41	14	60	2 206	111	10	33			
Percent below poverty level	41.2	19.9	37.6	—	59.4	24.0	32.6	31.3	24.4			
Mean income deficit	\$1 633	\$1 366	\$1 605	—	\$1 873	\$1 584	\$1 505	\$2 270	\$1 366			
With Social Security income	6	1 266	21	—	8	745	40	10	11			
With public assistance income	10	631	16	—	19	380	41	—	—			
Worked in 1979	5	1 003	5	—	14	1 005	39	—	22			
65 years and over	16	1 311	9	—	8	756	49	—	6			
Persons	121	10 582	118	14	226	6 491	665	106	180			
Percent below poverty level	13.2	7.0	20.8	2.2	23.3	8.9	23.1	16.7	14.6			
Related children under 18 years	48	3 692	54	7	106	2 166	368	68	88			
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	2 695	33	7	96	1 607	225	52	76			
60 years and over	16	2 160	31	—	13	1 121	54	10	11			
65 years and over	16	1 737	9	—	8	949	49	—	6			
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL												
Families	12	3 322	29	7	41	1 933	190	12	37			
Percent below poverty level	5.3	8.0	22.0	4.9	18.3	9.7	25.6	10.3	11.3			
Mean income deficit	\$2 863	\$3 250	\$3 625	\$2 120	\$3 335	\$3 007	\$3 568	\$4 246	\$4 969			
Persons per family	5.08	3.29	2.86	2.00	2.83	3.35	3.43	4.17	3.65			
With Social Security income	—	716	—	—	5	337	16	—	6			
With public assistance income	4	1 075	23	7	26	657	108	—	18			
Householder worked in 1979	12	1 828	13	7	13	1 073	128	7	15			
With related children under 18 years	12	2 393	29	7	41	1 465	186	12	33			
With related children 5 to 17 years	8	1 849	22	7	41	1 011	150	12	28			
Female householder, no husband present	—	1 468	23	7	31	874	135	5	27			
Householder worked in 1979	—	714	7	7	8	378	73	—	11			
With related children under 18 years	—	1 367	23	7	31	783	131	5	27			
With related children under 6 years	—	657	16	—	18	432	78	—	10			
Householder 65 years and over	—	440	—	—	—	220	—	—	—			
Unrelated individuals	44	4 428	41	14	60	2 909	177	10	43			
Percent below poverty level	64.7	29.7	37.6	—	59.4	31.6	51.9	31.3	31.9			
Mean income deficit	\$1 694	\$1 685	\$2 534	—	\$2 808	\$2 014	\$1 694	\$3 215	\$1 929			
With Social Security income	6	2 346	21	—	8	1 112	61	10	11			
With public assistance income	10	740	16	—	19	403	50	—	—			
Worked in 1979	21	1 355	5	—	14	1 281	72	—	32			
65 years and over	16	2 306	9	—	8	1 129	74	—	6			
Persons	150	13 355	145	14	266	9 328	863	106	190			
Percent below poverty level	16.4	10.2	25.6	2.2	27.5	12.8	29.9	16.7	15.4			
Related children under 18 years	57	5 053	75	7	135	3 038	451	68	88			
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	3 736	54	7	125	2 238	289	52	76			
60 years and over	16	3 835	31	—	13	1 858	79	10	11			
65 years and over	16	3 165	9	—	8	1 541	74	—	6			
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL												
Percent of persons:												
Below 75 percent of poverty level	4.8	4.3	14.1	—	16.7	5.4	15.4	9.2	10.0			
Below 150 percent of poverty level	22.0	13.9	27.0	2.2	30.1	17.9	37.8	22.9	27.1			
Below 200 percent of poverty level	38.7	23.0	34.9	22.4	36.0	27.2	50.0	46.8	34.4			

¹Persons of Spanish

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Providence					Washington				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Families	139 412	5 379	434	881	3 511	22 679	145	141	107	152
With Social Security income	38 145	741	61	107	466	4 758	9	27	9	30
Income above poverty level	36 394	598	48	96	403	4 623	9	20	9	30
Below poverty level without Social Security income	10 947	143	24	5	102	1 219	9	—	—	6
With public assistance income	13 378	1 676	175	211	809	1 375	18	55	—	26
Income above poverty level	8 718	654	75	105	317	982	9	40	—	21
Below poverty level without public assistance income	1 955	215	32	19	103	169	9	23	—	—
Householder worked in 1979	106 163	3 682	292	653	2 504	18 651	120	112	96	126
With related children under 18 years	65 873	3 992	319	570	2 490	12 376	124	110	46	105
With related children 5 to 17 years	53 268	3 164	289	366	1 881	9 974	97	96	28	99
Female householder, no husband present	21 302	2 524	207	114	967	2 610	27	47	9	23
Householder worked in 1979	11 700	1 395	117	79	322	1 700	18	31	5	17
With related children under 18 years	11 776	2 183	202	56	823	1 706	27	42	4	9
With related children under 6 years	3 844	1 149	75	19	458	480	9	27	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	26 349	358	44	76	251	3 271	9	15	5	26
Unrelated individuals	68 689	3 233	277	541	1 642	11 267	44	82	71	90
With Social Security income	26 592	680	84	105	187	2 866	—	35	6	—
Income above poverty level	18 386	255	32	70	72	2 256	—	13	6	—
Below poverty level without Social Security income	11 899	185	32	55	49	1 246	—	9	6	—
With public assistance income	5 820	448	48	23	122	412	—	23	7	—
Income above poverty level	1 745	121	—	13	22	179	—	9	—	—
Below poverty level without public assistance income	930	90	—	—	16	101	—	9	—	—
Worked in 1979	38 627	2 108	145	318	1 166	8 121	31	45	38	85
65 years and over	26 029	577	84	108	133	2 643	—	26	6	—
Persons	515 429	21 893	1 710	4 395	14 549	85 567	301	676	462	670
Related children under 18 years	125 761	8 419	601	1 409	5 307	23 900	211	286	135	230
Related children 5 to 17 years	97 161	6 130	429	822	3 765	17 964	147	220	86	153
60 years and over	107 464	1 830	232	368	1 069	12 842	9	85	23	80
65 years and over	76 603	1 233	194	298	692	8 902	9	53	15	67

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	10 678	1 647	149	241	970	1 154	14	22	21	5
Percent below poverty level	7.7	30.6	34.3	27.4	27.6	5.1	9.7	15.6	19.6	3.3
Mean income deficit	\$2 600	\$3 101	\$2 845	\$4 176	\$3 196	\$2 730	\$4 166	\$835	\$2 200	\$7 525
Persons per family	3.28	3.53	3.99	4.11	3.68	3.37	4.79	2.45	2.57	12.20
With Social Security income	1 751	143	13	11	63	135	—	7	—	—
With public assistance income	4 660	1 022	100	106	492	393	9	15	—	5
Householder worked in 1979	4 797	590	55	98	409	678	5	7	21	5
With related children under 18 years	8 204	1 484	131	184	819	918	14	15	6	5
With related children 5 to 17 years	6 363	1 050	123	94	644	711	14	7	—	5
Female householder, no husband present	5 916	1 361	108	11	572	606	9	15	—	—
Householder worked in 1979	2 105	497	26	11	123	265	—	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	5 385	1 295	108	11	556	564	9	15	—	—
With related children under 6 years	2 674	834	52	6	330	273	9	15	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	1 266	31	12	11	33	93	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	18 975	1 305	119	244	685	3 009	17	34	48	14
Percent below poverty level	27.6	40.4	43.0	45.1	41.7	26.7	38.6	41.5	67.6	15.6
Mean income deficit	\$1 449	\$1 826	\$1 214	\$2 093	\$2 244	\$1 706	\$2 950	\$1 194	\$2 902	\$3 219
With Social Security income	8 206	425	52	35	115	610	—	22	—	—
With public assistance income	4 075	327	48	10	100	233	—	14	7	—
Worked in 1979	5 966	418	19	124	279	2 007	4	6	21	9
65 years and over	8 232	348	58	31	63	573	—	13	—	—
Persons	54 085	7 218	630	1 336	4 231	6 860	54	135	109	88
Percent below poverty level	10.5	33.0	36.8	30.4	29.1	8.0	20.0	23.6	23.6	13.1
Related children under 18 years	17 625	3 534	261	516	1 967	2 000	17	66	14	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 885	2 270	197	266	1 405	1 385	6	28	—	26
60 years and over	13 022	531	93	72	176	881	—	35	—	—
65 years and over	10 613	414	79	56	132	733	—	13	—	—

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	15 446	2 001	210	296	1 207	1 744	30	29	28	18
Percent below poverty level	11.1	37.2	48.4	33.6	34.4	7.7	20.7	20.6	26.2	11.8
Mean income deficit	\$3 134	\$4 116	\$3 530	\$5 081	\$4 126	\$3 116	\$3 493	\$2 079	\$2 723	\$3 628
Persons per family	3.28	3.61	3.85	4.34	3.69	3.34	3.87	2.83	2.36	5.39
With Social Security income	3 297	168	19	11	89	365	9	7	—	6
With public assistance income	5 726	1 185	124	111	519	514	18	22	—	5
Householder worked in 1979	7 607	844	100	148	591	1 036	12	14	28	12
With related children under 18 years	11 056	1 785	176	224	987	1 268	21	22	6	12
With related children 5 to 17 years	8 598	1 301	168	128	764	1 008	14	14	—	12
Female householder, no husband present	7 403	1 559	140	26	622	773	9	22	—	6
Householder worked in 1979	3 055	642	58	26	160	380	—	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6 516	1 467	140	26	600	700	9	22	—	—
With related children under 6 years	2 951	915	62	12	363	289	9	22	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	2 479	41	12	11	62	262	9	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals	26 707	1 535	142	318	816	3 972	17	43	48	14
Percent below poverty level	38.9	47.5	51.3	58.8	49.7	35.3	38.6	52.4	67.6	15.6
Mean income deficit	\$1 820	\$2 417	\$1 814	\$2 470	\$2 752	\$2 112	\$3 895	\$1 714	\$3 847	\$4 164
With Social Security income	13 744	489	66	77	132	1 065	—	31	—	—
With public assistance income	4 742	378	48	16	108	285	—	23	7	—
Worked in 1979	7 800	559	28	138	385	2 516	4	6	21	9
65 years and over	13 577	392	66	73	76	997	—	22	—	—
Persons	77 398	8 809	830	1 664	5 276	9 761	101	177	128	136
Percent below poverty level	15.0	40.2	48.5	37.9	36.3	11.4	20.2	26.2	27.7	20.3
Related children under 18 years	23 785	4 276	329	615	2 382	2 774	41	92	14	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 477	2 874	248	335	1 677	1 987	11	49	—	26
60 years and over	21 680	635	101	114	265	1 702	9	44	—	12
65 years and over	18 223	479	87	98	210	1 462	9	22	—	12

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:										
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.6	24.5	26.8	24.5	22.6	5.4	9.0	7.5	17.7	11.9
Below 150 percent of poverty level	20.1	46.7	57.1	44.3	45.0	15.7	37.5	41.7	31.8	24.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level	30.8	60.5	67.8	56.6	62.8	25.5	46.5	61.2	44.8	42.2

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	The State	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
Total persons	122 430	1 259	10 429	14 145	47 295	49 302
White	120 888	1 247	10 296	13 977	46 945	48 423
Black	336	—	26	121	28	161
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	482	6	28	30	40	378
Asian and Pacific Islander	523	6	73	17	184	243
Spanish origin ¹	766	18	26	250	163	309
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	122 430	1 259	10 429	14 145	47 295	49 302
Male	60 533	579	5 239	6 917	23 109	24 689
Female	61 897	680	5 190	7 228	24 186	24 613
Total persons	122 430	1 259	10 429	14 145	47 295	49 302
Under 5 years	8 064	76	741	818	2 905	3 524
5 to 9 years	9 114	69	918	1 036	3 616	3 475
10 to 14 years	11 486	121	981	1 352	4 512	4 520
15 to 19 years	11 079	161	1 131	1 369	4 407	4 011
20 to 24 years	9 898	77	677	804	3 336	5 004
25 to 29 years	10 403	32	915	970	3 356	5 130
30 to 34 years	10 962	105	919	1 141	4 415	4 382
35 to 39 years	8 821	80	840	1 080	3 420	3 401
40 to 44 years	6 721	89	791	848	2 505	2 488
45 to 49 years	5 926	84	461	750	2 513	2 118
50 to 54 years	6 195	96	513	933	2 406	2 247
55 to 59 years	5 994	80	494	830	2 420	2 170
60 to 64 years	5 289	64	334	600	2 210	2 081
65 to 69 years	4 412	25	291	599	1 737	1 760
70 to 74 years	3 001	36	199	347	1 176	1 243
75 to 79 years	2 547	38	150	303	1 168	888
80 to 84 years	1 476	20	52	221	679	504
85 years and over	1 042	6	22	144	514	356
Median	30.5	34.5	29.2	33.2	31.7	29.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	122 430	1 259	10 429	14 145	47 295	49 302
In households	119 678	1 237	10 363	14 083	45 994	48 001
Family householder: Male	28 159	283	2 629	3 385	11 129	10 733
Female	3 917	45	197	535	1 349	1 791
Nonfamily householder: Male	3 783	35	215	382	1 014	2 137
Female	4 430	27	226	574	1 487	2 016
Spouse	28 501	288	2 602	3 374	11 315	10 922
Child	43 824	520	4 038	5 193	17 648	16 425
Other relatives	3 651	14	287	489	1 467	1 394
Nonrelatives	3 513	25	169	151	585	2 583
Persons per household	2.98	3.17	3.17	2.89	3.07	2.88
Persons per family	3.37	3.51	3.45	3.31	3.44	3.29
Persons under 18 years	35 915	381	3 397	4 161	13 916	14 060
Percent living with two parents	86.3	86.4	89.3	87.2	87.4	84.2
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	10 307	117	860	1 051	3 887	4 392
Children ever born	1 837	7	120	133	655	922
Per 1,000 women	178	60	140	127	169	210
Women 25 to 34 years	10 896	76	961	1 142	4 022	4 695
Children ever born	14 800	107	1 453	1 428	5 845	5 967
Per 1,000 women	1 358	1 408	1 512	1 250	1 453	1 271
Women 35 to 44 years	7 616	91	789	954	2 905	2 877
Children ever born	19 819	209	2 062	2 529	7 316	7 703
Per 1,000 women	2 602	2 297	2 613	2 651	2 518	2 677
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over	114 477	1 297	9 695	13 380	44 484	45 621
Same house	66 980	977	5 655	8 484	28 788	23 076
Different house in United States	46 568	320	3 959	4 795	15 565	21 929
Same county	27 203	37	2 484	2 395	11 997	10 290
Different county	19 365	283	1 475	2 400	3 568	11 639
Same State	8 514	184	710	560	1 426	5 634
Different State	10 851	99	765	1 840	2 142	6 005
Abroad	929	—	81	101	131	616
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons 25 years old and over	72 789	755	5 981	8 764	28 519	28 768
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	4 572	121	303	721	2 249	1 178
8 years	5 524	33	396	631	2 567	1 897
High school: 1 to 3 years	11 026	109	894	1 222	4 955	3 846
4 years	25 401	265	2 165	2 765	10 257	9 949
College: 1 to 3 years	11 345	86	1 125	1 306	4 112	4 716
4 or more years	14 921	141	1 098	2 121	4 379	7 182
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 068	519	4 964	6 158	21 974	22 453
Agriculture	885	8	41	213	245	378
Forestry and fisheries	452	—	4	81	60	307
Mining	63	—	2	7	17	37
Construction	3 235	16	330	326	1 400	1 163
Manufacturing	15 583	153	1 646	1 484	6 580	5 720
Transportation	1 721	25	133	198	750	615
Communications and other public utilities	937	6	91	148	424	268
Wholesale trade	1 770	15	174	151	880	550
Retail trade	8 180	52	741	870	3 209	3 308
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 765	42	323	303	1 032	1 065
Business and repair services	2 022	24	250	281	659	808
Personal services	1 100	12	84	203	367	434
Entertainment and recreation services	533	—	5	35	173	300
Professional and related services	13 964	140	905	1 454	5 221	6 244
Health services	5 248	57	374	459	2 625	1 733
Educational services	6 863	61	429	627	2 024	3 722
Public administration	2 858	26	235	384	957	1 256

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS						
Persons 16 years and over	91 281	935	7 561	10 600	35 281	36 684
Labor force	60 132	554	5 261	6 648	23 451	24 218
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.9	58.0	69.6	62.7	66.5	65.7
Employed	56 068	519	4 964	6 158	21 974	22 453
Unemployed	3 817	35	291	440	1 441	1 610
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.7
Female, 16 years and over	46 743	509	3 775	5 472	18 357	18 630
Labor force	25 273	195	2 050	2 747	10 137	10 144
Percent of female, 16 years and over	54.1	38.3	54.3	50.2	55.2	54.4
Employed	23 556	175	1 907	2 576	9 493	9 405
Unemployed	1 711	20	143	171	638	739
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	10.3	7.0	6.2	6.3	7.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 068	519	4 964	6 158	21 974	22 453
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	14 814	146	1 139	1 869	5 353	6 307
Professional specialty occupations	8 720	62	561	1 118	3 070	3 909
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	14 877	126	1 512	1 545	5 809	5 885
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 885	68	762	875	3 013	3 167
Service occupations	7 213	8	508	805	2 799	3 053
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 263	8	43	284	290	638
Farm operators and managers	340	8	14	84	97	137
Farm occupations, except managerial	298	—	9	69	69	132
Related agricultural occupations	214	—	13	37	78	88
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 099	44	773	719	3 371	3 192
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9 802	147	989	936	4 352	3 378
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 824	6	187	178	802	651
Employed females 16 years and over	23 556	175	1 907	2 576	9 493	9 405
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 931	54	428	665	2 189	2 595
Professional specialty occupations	4 354	23	347	503	1 622	1 859
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	9 227	79	875	1 037	3 665	3 571
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 013	62	558	718	2 317	2 358
Service occupations	4 100	5	239	471	1 580	1 805
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	203	—	19	26	70	88
Farm operators and managers	55	—	7	14	17	17
Farm occupations, except managerial	67	—	9	12	12	34
Related agricultural occupations	57	—	3	—	33	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	763	5	64	55	359	280
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3 332	32	282	322	1 630	1 066
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	529	—	30	33	311	155
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 068	519	4 964	6 158	21 974	22 453
Private wage and salary workers	40 982	398	3 800	4 461	17 160	15 163
Government workers	11 201	83	822	1 107	3 552	5 637
Self-employed workers	3 641	21	327	590	1 177	1 526
Unpaid family workers	244	17	15	—	85	127
Male, employed in agriculture	640	8	22	173	162	275
Wage and salary workers	350	—	16	92	65	177
Self-employed workers	262	8	6	81	77	90
Unpaid family workers	28	—	—	—	20	8
Female, employed in agriculture	245	—	19	40	83	103
Wage and salary workers	160	—	6	27	54	73
Self-employed workers	66	—	7	13	29	17
Unpaid family workers	19	—	6	—	—	13
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	40 189	390	3 267	4 876	14 979	16 677
Less than \$5,000	3 347	24	223	409	1 289	1 402
\$5,000 to \$7,999	2 395	13	133	324	881	1 044
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 752	25	144	341	927	1 315
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 983	38	457	776	2 156	2 556
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6 309	89	510	667	2 335	2 708
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5 801	75	514	603	2 115	2 494
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 612	58	752	827	3 099	2 876
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 155	34	329	612	1 516	1 664
\$50,000 or more	1 835	34	205	317	661	618
Median	\$19 408	\$20 938	\$21 508	\$19 416	\$19 772	\$18 582
Mean	\$22 057	\$24 657	\$24 500	\$23 452	\$21 995	\$21 166
Families	32 076	328	2 826	3 920	12 478	12 524
Median income	\$21 706	\$20 682	\$23 141	\$21 789	\$21 908	\$21 214
Mean income	\$24 380	\$25 523	\$26 255	\$25 951	\$24 142	\$23 671
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	11 936	104	571	1 162	3 345	6 754
Median income	\$6 856	\$12 000	\$8 114	\$7 878	\$6 987	\$6 417
Mean income	\$9 043	\$12 548	\$10 458	\$10 953	\$9 121	\$8 503
Per capita income	\$7 342	\$7 644	\$7 685	\$8 118	\$7 092	\$7 278
Households with farm self-employment income	587	14	40	125	199	209
Mean income	\$26 173	\$27 181	\$26 659	\$25 559	\$27 009	\$25 584
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 211	\$15 118	—\$912	\$3 208	\$6 497	\$5 692
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:						
Less than 25.0 percent	303	6	14	62	117	104
25.0 to 49.9 percent	59	—	—	14	19	26
50.0 to 74.9 percent	32	8	—	16	—	8
75.0 percent or more	67	—	—	7	33	27
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	1 529	12	90	184	554	689
Percent below poverty level	4.8	3.7	3.2	4.7	4.4	5.5
Female householder, no husband present	615	6	32	63	198	316
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 283	29	136	215	850	2 053
Percent below poverty level	27.6	27.9	23.8	18.5	25.4	30.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 689	62	463	832	2 921	4 411
Percent below poverty level	7.2	4.9	4.5	5.9	6.3	9.2
Related children under 18 years	2 645	13	154	273	1 008	1 197
65 years and over	1 095	—	64	114	562	355

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
Total persons	1 115	8	98	326	363	320
White	1 105	8	98	326	353	320
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10	—	—	—	10	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	6	—	—	6	—	—
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	1 115	8	98	326	363	320
Male	555	—	52	167	169	159
Female	560	—	46	159	194	161
Total persons	1 115	8	98	326	363	320
Under 5 years	63	—	—	18	39	6
5 to 9 years	28	—	—	10	4	8
10 to 14 years	85	—	17	40	14	14
15 to 19 years	116	—	—	40	43	33
20 to 24 years	88	—	—	38	16	34
25 to 29 years	132	—	28	4	35	65
30 to 34 years	59	—	2	21	22	8
35 to 39 years	74	—	11	18	27	18
40 to 44 years	65	—	10	6	49	—
45 to 49 years	65	—	—	22	24	19
50 to 54 years	95	—	3	32	35	25
55 to 59 years	101	—	9	30	27	35
60 to 64 years	73	—	—	16	28	29
65 to 69 years	29	—	12	7	—	10
70 to 74 years	21	—	—	10	—	11
75 to 79 years	20	—	—	7	—	5
80 to 84 years	7	—	—	7	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	34.3	—	29.6	33.1	36.6	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	1 115	8	98	326	363	320
In households	1 115	—	98	326	363	320
Family householder:	299	—	37	82	118	62
Male	25	—	—	—	—	25
Female	33	—	—	11	8	6
Nonfamily householder:	17	—	—	5	—	12
Male	277	—	35	67	115	60
Female	343	—	23	116	116	88
Spouse	98	—	3	45	6	44
Child	23	—	—	—	—	23
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.98	—	2.65	3.33	2.88	3.05
Persons per family	3.22	—	2.65	3.78	3.01	3.21
Persons under 18 years	258	—	23	96	87	52
Percent living with two parents	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	107	—	—	46	34	27
Children ever born	17	—	—	12	5	—
Per 1,000 women	159	—	—	261	147	—
Women 25 to 34 years	80	—	17	11	25	27
Children ever born	98	—	2	28	45	23
Per 1,000 women	1 225	—	118	2 545	1 800	852
Women 35 to 44 years	63	—	6	12	39	6
Children ever born	136	—	24	54	40	18
Per 1,000 women	2 159	—	4 000	4 500	1 026	3 000
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over	1 023	—	119	278	380	229
Same house	694	—	32	198	242	205
Different house in United States	329	—	87	80	138	24
Same county	142	—	12	36	82	12
Different county	187	—	75	44	56	12
Same State	55	—	6	—	37	12
Different State	132	—	69	44	19	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons 25 years old and over	735	—	75	180	247	225
Elementary:	—	—	3	—	6	18
0 to 7 years	27	—	—	—	—	3
8 years	59	—	10	17	21	—
High school:	—	—	3	—	35	35
1 to 3 years	113	—	—	—	—	85
4 years	258	—	31	53	89	69
College:	—	—	6	—	42	15
1 to 3 years	149	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	129	—	22	38	54	—
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	631	—	51	149	222	201
Agriculture	255	—	7	65	82	93
Forestry and fisheries	6	—	—	6	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	33	—	3	12	12	6
Manufacturing	75	—	8	8	35	24
Transportation	6	—	—	—	—	6
Communications and other public utilities	18	—	7	—	7	4
Wholesale trade	7	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade	82	—	9	13	31	29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	—	6	13	—	—
Business and repair services	14	—	—	8	6	—
Personal services	11	—	—	11	—	—
Entertainment and recreation services	8	—	—	—	—	8
Professional and related services	75	—	11	13	35	16
Health services	38	—	8	7	23	—
Educational services	31	—	3	—	12	16
Public administration	22	—	—	—	7	15

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS						
Persons 16 years and over	910	...	75	246	298	283
Labor force	666	...	51	149	227	231
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.2	...	68.0	60.6	76.2	81.6
Employed	631	...	51	149	222	201
Unemployed	35	...	—	—	5	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	...	—	—	2.2	13.0
Female, 16 years and over	435	...	35	122	142	136
Labor force	248	...	20	57	76	95
Percent of female, 16 years and over	57.0	...	57.1	46.7	53.5	69.9
Employed	236	...	20	57	71	88
Unemployed	12	...	—	—	5	7
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	...	—	—	6.6	7.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	631	...	51	149	222	201
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	132	...	18	26	50	38
Professional specialty occupations	62	...	5	6	37	14
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	98	...	20	19	38	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	50	...	17	7	5	21
Service occupations	34	...	6	11	5	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	259	...	7	71	87	86
Farm operators and managers	180	...	7	49	52	64
Farm occupations, except managerial	68	...	—	16	30	22
Related agricultural occupations	—	...	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	...	—	8	23	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	75	...	—	14	19	42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25	...	—	7	—	18
Employed females 16 years and over	236	...	20	57	71	88
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	52	...	3	7	28	14
Professional specialty occupations	38	...	3	—	21	14
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	56	...	11	13	14	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	41	...	11	7	5	18
Service occupations	22	...	6	11	5	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	...	—	19	17	25
Farm operators and managers	41	...	—	7	17	17
Farm occupations, except managerial	20	...	—	12	—	8
Related agricultural occupations	—	...	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	...	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	45	...	—	7	7	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	...	—	7	—	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	631	...	51	149	222	201
Private wage and salary workers	312	...	39	80	111	82
Government workers	85	...	6	—	40	39
Self-employed workers	191	...	6	69	44	64
Unpaid family workers	43	...	—	—	27	16
Male, employed in agriculture	187	...	7	46	65	61
Wage and salary workers	46	...	7	8	19	12
Self-employed workers	113	...	—	38	26	41
Unpaid family workers	28	...	—	—	20	8
Female, employed in agriculture	68	...	—	19	17	32
Wage and salary workers	23	...	—	12	4	7
Self-employed workers	37	...	—	7	13	17
Unpaid family workers	8	...	—	—	—	8
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	374	8	37	98	126	105
Less than \$5,000	17	...	—	—	10	7
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5	...	—	5	—	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	31	...	—	14	6	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	...	—	38	16	18
\$15,000 to \$19,999	42	...	9	8	18	7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	45	...	9	8	20	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	...	10	8	35	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	...	3	11	15	9
\$50,000 or more	32	...	6	6	6	14
Median	\$22 917	...	\$27 625	\$14 000	\$23 654	\$25 313
Mean	\$25 701	...	\$41 659	\$20 330	\$24 765	\$25 540
Families	324	...	37	82	118	87
Median income	\$23 333	...	\$27 625	\$15 000	\$24 423	\$24 375
Mean income	\$26 768	...	\$41 659	\$22 382	\$25 255	\$26 622
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	73	...	—	16	8	41
Median income	\$10 136	...	—	\$10 545	\$15 789	\$9 208
Mean income	\$12 729	...	—	\$9 811	\$17 525	\$8 673
Per capita income	\$8 631	...	\$15 634	\$6 092	\$8 627	\$8 431
Households with farm self-employment income	203	...	13	51	66	65
Mean income	\$26 119	...	\$26 050	\$23 346	\$23 586	\$29 841
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 750	...	—\$1 737	\$3 081	\$10 508	\$8 386
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:						
Less than 25.0 percent	63	...	—	19	22	22
25.0 to 49.9 percent	28	...	—	14	—	14
50.0 to 74.9 percent	18	...	—	10	—	—
75.0 percent or more	34	...	—	—	20	14
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	17	...	—	—	10	7
Percent below poverty level	5.2	...	—	—	8.5	8.0
Female household, no husband present	—	...	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	...	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	...	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	55	...	—	—	36	19
Percent below poverty level	4.9	...	—	—	9.9	5.9
Related children under 18 years	10	...	—	—	10	—
65 years and over	—	...	—	—	—	—

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980 ***

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban					Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	947 154	824 724	791 499	344 389	447 110	14 102	19 123	122 430	5 709	1 115	873 175	73 979
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	937 080	816 413	783 413	342 179	441 234	14 075	18 925	120 667	5 700	1 115	864 575	72 505
Percent of total	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.4	98.7	99.8	99.0	98.6	99.8	100.0	99.0	98.0
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	386 922	340 255	328 245	148 432	179 813	4 738	7 272	46 667	1 907	475	356 358	30 564
Percent of total	40.9	41.3	41.5	43.1	40.2	33.6	38.0	38.1	33.4	42.6	40.8	41.3
Total persons (number)	947 154	824 724	791 499	344 389	447 110	14 102	19 123	122 430	5 709	1 115	873 175	73 979
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sex	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	—	0.5	0.5
Age	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7
Race	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.2
Origin	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.7
Place of birth	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	4.5	3.7	0.7	4.6	5.3
Persons in rural areas (number)	122 430	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 430	5 709	1 115	94 712	27 718
Farm residence	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	4.7	3.0	6.4	9.1
Persons in households (number)	913 159	793 481	764 764	329 922	434 842	14 042	14 675	119 678	5 709	1 115	844 130	49 029
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Persons in group quarters (number)	33 995	31 243	26 735	14 467	12 268	60	4 448	2 752	—	—	29 045	4 950
Type of group quarters	12.2	10.9	12.1	8.2	16.7	—	4.1	26.9	—	—	13.0	7.4
Foreign born persons (number)	84 001	79 492	77 778	37 761	40 017	1 029	685	4 509	146	55	80 695	3 306
Citizenship	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	—	3.6	7.8	11.6	—	4.8	8.6
Year of immigration	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.4	3.0	7.4	10.2	11.6	—	6.6	11.5
Persons 5 years and over (number)	890 643	776 277	744 863	323 610	421 253	13 179	18 235	114 366	5 268	1 052	821 834	68 809
Language spoken at home	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.0	7.3	8.0	5.6	6.1	6.5	9.2
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	146 914	138 789	135 706	57 015	78 691	1 897	1 186	8 125	427	77	142 407	4 507
Language	8.0	7.6	7.6	9.1	6.6	4.2	10.3	14.4	10.3	13.0	7.8	14.5
Ability to speak English	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.7	5.6	4.5	6.6	8.0	11.2	7.8	6.5	9.6
Residence in 1975	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.3	6.2	1.1	6.8	7.8
Persons 21 years and over (number)	645 125	564 302	543 592	236 665	306 927	9 386	11 324	80 823	3 585	796	595 945	49 180
Armed Forces status in 1975	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.5	5.6	5.0	5.6	3.4	4.7	6.3
College attendance in 1975	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	3.2	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.5	7.2
Work status in 1975	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	2.4	6.7	5.0	5.0	1.4	4.7	8.3
Women 15 years and over (number)	401 802	353 896	339 371	150 229	189 142	5 862	8 663	47 906	2 208	464	372 508	29 294
Children ever born	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	3.9	5.3	6.9
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	215 420	186 601	177 715	79 270	98 445	3 034	5 852	28 819	1 258	250	197 646	17 774
Children ever born	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.7	7.2	4.8	5.2
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	323 781	276 162	265 777	107 633	158 144	4 923	5 462	47 619	2 176	423	296 338	27 443
Times married	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.3	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.1	—	3.9	4.5
Date of first marriage	6.7	6.9	7.0	8.5	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	6.1	6.6	7.2
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	67 635	58 654	56 376	25 821	30 555	972	1 306	8 981	488	70	60 870	6 765
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	4.4	2.1	3.7	5.3	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.0
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	912 720	795 062	762 948	331 620	431 328	13 524	18 590	117 658	5 449	1 085	841 749	70 971
School enrollment	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	1.5	0.6	4.3	5.2
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	259 251	222 565	210 088	92 802	117 286	3 731	8 746	36 686	1 635	291	238 559	20 692
Year of school	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	5.3	2.9	3.4	1.7	2.1	4.3	4.4
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	483 833	417 599	398 585	176 419	222 166	6 979	12 035	66 234	3 046	535	442 026	41 807
School enrollment	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.1	3.5	1.7	1.1	4.3	4.8
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	575 243	502 454	484 852	208 486	276 366	8 517	9 085	72 789	3 289	735	532 306	42 937
Highest year of school attended	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.2	2.9	3.1	1.4	—	2.8	4.3
Finished highest year	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	5.3	9.2	8.4	5.8	9.9	8.6	10.5
Persons 15 years and over (number)	755 000	661 234	634 046	277 760	356 286	11 070	16 118	93 766	4 147	939	697 549	57 451
Marital status	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	—	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5
Income in 1979	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.3	6.4	7.7	9.9	8.8	14.6	9.3	10.9
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	71 038	61 810	59 868	26 915	32 953	705	1 237	9 228	365	113	64 822	6 216
Percent of income allocated:												
None	17.6	17.4	17.2	14.8	19.1	21.4	24.3	19.4	17.8	8.8	17.6	18.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	—	2.8	2.3	1.4	—	2.0	1.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	7.1	1.8	1.7
25.0 to 49.9 percent	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	4.5	2.4	—	3.5	3.1	2.1
50.0 to 99.9 percent	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	3.3	7.4	5.4	—	15.9	6.3	5.7
100 percent	69.3	69.4	69.6	72.1	67.6	67.2	59.0	69.0	78.9	64.6	69.2	70.5
Persons 16 years and over (number)	737 650	646 369	619 742	271 991	347 751	10 797	15 830	91 281	4 001	910	681 599	56 051
Labor force status	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.1	—	2.8	2.7
Work status in 1979	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.5	4.3	3.2	2.9	3.8	5.3
Unemployment in 1979	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.3	13.3	9.8	12.3	13.1	11.4	5.1	13.5	15.1
Veteran status	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.4	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.0	5.7
Male	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.6	4.1	3.7	2.7	3.8	5.6
Female	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.6	3.8	4.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.7
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	412 217	357 807	343 481	145 842	197 639	6 108	8 218	54 410	2 322	626	383 697	28 520
Hours worked	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.4	4.4	4.0	6.3	4.0	4.3	2.7	5.1	5.0
Workers 16 years and over (number)	418 158	363 517	349 119	148 641	200 478	6 158	8 240	54 641	2 341	626	384 825	33 333
Means of transportation to work	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.7	3.0	2.0	4.5	3.0	3.3	—	3.6	4.1
Carpooling arrangements	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.1	2.2	4.1	3.4	3.7	1.6	3.6	4.4
Private vehicle occupancy	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.5	4.8	4.5	6.7	4.2	2.7	—	5.2	6.5
Travel time to work	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.3	5.9	5.1	10.5	6.7	3.9	12.4	6.9	7.9

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number).....	426 812	370 744	355 878	151 044	204 834	6 266	8 600	56 068	2 392	631	397 493	29 319
Industry.....	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.1	4.6	3.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.9	5.0	5.1
Occupation.....	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.3	5.0	3.0	4.6	4.4	5.6	2.9	5.3	5.8
Class of worker.....	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.0	4.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number).....	607 367	529 373	506 731	220 843	285 888	8 851	13 791	77 994	3 312	833	559 954	47 413
Work disability status.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.8	3.2	3.4
Work prevention.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.2	—	1.1	1.1
Public transportation disability status.....	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	7.0	6.7
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	118 457	107 127	103 455	48 301	55 154	1 898	1 774	11 330	689	77	111 027	7 430
Public transportation disability status.....	13.8	13.5	13.4	12.4	14.3	15.2	17.8	17.0	14.2	15.6	13.6	17.1
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	502 118	437 558	418 298	181 018	237 280	7 283	11 977	64 560	2 666	738	462 639	39 479
Weeks worked.....	7.1	7.2	7.2	8.1	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.2	1.5	7.0	7.9
Usual hours worked per week.....	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.5	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.2	3.9	7.3	8.4
Households (number).....	338 340	298 151	287 632	129 776	157 856	5 059	5 460	40 189	1 903	374	313 049	25 291
Income in 1979.....	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.4	12.9	10.0	14.9	13.8	11.8	31.6	13.5	14.1
Wage or salary income.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.7	8.3	7.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	24.3	8.9	9.0
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.8	6.6	6.4	7.4	7.5	6.3	14.7	7.2	7.3
Farm self-employment income.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.1	8.8	7.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	21.7	9.4	9.5
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.9	8.6	7.7	10.1	9.4	7.8	12.3	9.2	9.7
Social Security income.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.8	9.2	7.5	10.8	10.1	8.4	15.0	9.9	10.6
Public assistance income.....	10.4	10.3	10.3	11.2	9.6	7.9	11.4	10.6	8.6	13.9	10.3	10.8
All other income.....	10.1	10.1	10.1	11.1	9.3	7.8	11.1	10.2	8.6	10.7	10.0	10.5
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	45 660	40 209	38 888	18 609	20 279	505	816	5 451	224	110	42 120	3 540
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	14.6	14.5	14.5	12.5	16.4	14.9	15.0	15.6	11.2	2.7	14.6	15.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	9.9	9.5	9.4	8.3	10.4	7.9	14.6	13.1	9.8	27.3	10.0	8.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.2	10.5	8.9	13.0	11.2	7.6	19.1	10.1	9.8
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.6	11.6	17.0	14.8	9.8	12.1	32.7	12.1	9.5
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.0	14.3	11.2	16.4	8.9	12.7	16.2	15.8
100 percent.....	37.3	37.8	37.9	41.0	35.1	37.0	31.5	34.0	50.4	5.5	37.0	40.9
Families (number).....	246 342	214 266	206 562	86 571	119 991	3 818	3 886	32 076	1 559	324	228 139	18 203
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.9	13.4	9.9	14.7	13.8	12.6	36.4	13.9	13.9
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	132 570	120 634	112 934	64 211	48 743	1 433	6 247	11 936	416	73	119 858	12 712
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.4	10.5	8.9	6.0	12.1	6.3	—	10.7	12.0

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	947 154	942 433	100.0	100.0	Total persons	947 154	903 388	100.0	100.0
Male	451 603	449 576	47.7	47.7	Native	863 153	824 479	91.1	91.3
Female	495 551	492 857	52.3	52.3	Born in State of residence	638 917	609 643	67.5	67.5
					Born in different State	218 205	209 240	23.0	23.2
					Northeast	160 681	154 153	17.0	17.1
					North Central	19 184	18 532	2.0	2.1
					South	28 584	27 249	3.0	3.0
					West	9 756	9 306	1.0	1.0
					Born abroad, at sea, etc.	6 031	5 596	0.6	0.6
					Foreign born	84 001	78 909	8.9	8.7
RACE					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	947 154	934 549	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	890 690	829 513	100.0	100.0
White	900 408	888 617	95.1	95.1	Same house	538 448	516 808	60.5	62.3
Black	27 361	26 931	2.9	2.9	Different house in United States	335 254	297 128	37.6	35.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	3 204	3 079	0.3	0.3	Same county	213 152	189 160	23.9	22.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	6 617	6 571	0.7	0.7	Different county	122 102	107 968	13.7	13.0
Race, n.e.c.	9 564	9 351	1.0	1.0	Same State	44 195	39 441	5.0	4.8
					Different State	77 907	68 527	8.7	8.3
					Northeast	52 858	45 556	5.9	5.5
					North Central	6 131	5 486	0.7	0.7
					South	13 066	11 944	1.5	1.4
					West	5 852	5 241	0.7	0.6
					Abroad	16 988	15 577	1.9	1.9
ORIGIN					ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Total persons	947 154	931 647	100.0	100.0	Persons 21 years and over	645 125	614 073	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	18 906	18 736	2.0	2.0	In Armed Forces in 1975	6 603	6 295	1.0	1.0
Mexican	1 504	1 498	0.2	0.2	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	638 522	607 778	99.0	99.0
Puerto Rican	3 923	3 913	0.4	0.4	Persons 21 years and over	645 125	609 043	100.0	100.0
Cuban	12 647	12 678	1.4	1.4	Attending college in 1975	43 592	41 311	6.8	6.8
Not of Spanish origin	928 248	912 911	98.0	98.0	Not attending college in 1975	601 533	567 732	93.2	93.2
AGE					MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Total persons	947 154	938 170	100.0	100.0	Workers 16 years and over	418 158	402 929	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	56 511	56 093	6.0	6.0	Private vehicle	362 574	349 682	86.7	86.8
5 to 9 years	60 973	60 466	6.4	6.4	Drive alone	273 052	263 681	65.3	65.4
10 to 14 years	74 670	74 091	7.9	7.9	Carpool	89 522	86 001	21.4	21.3
15 to 19 years	89 897	89 440	9.5	9.5	Public transportation	17 902	17 119	4.3	4.2
20 to 24 years	89 860	88 959	9.5	9.5	Bus or streetcar	17 127	16 378	4.1	4.1
25 to 29 years	75 867	75 141	8.0	8.0	Subway or elevated train	54	54	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	70 489	69 799	7.4	7.4	Railroad	449	438	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	54 584	54 041	5.8	5.8	Taxicab	272	249	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	44 537	44 146	4.7	4.7	Bicycle	1 533	1 474	0.4	0.4
45 to 49 years	44 968	44 530	4.7	4.7	Motorcycle	868	839	0.2	0.2
50 to 54 years	52 454	52 014	5.5	5.5	Walked only	28 631	27 382	6.8	6.8
55 to 59 years	55 306	54 764	5.8	5.8	Other means	2 045	1 955	0.5	0.5
60 to 64 years	50 126	49 632	5.3	5.3	Worked at home	4 605	4 478	1.1	1.1
65 to 69 years	42 486	41 850	4.5	4.5					
70 to 74 years	33 480	33 016	3.5	3.5					
75 to 79 years	24 072	23 745	2.5	2.5					
80 to 84 years	15 690	15 427	1.7	1.7					
85 years and over	11 184	11 016	1.2	1.2					
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Total persons	947 154	939 376	100.0	100.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	416 203	387 262	100.0	100.0
In households	913 159	905 797	96.4	96.4	Less than 10 minutes	85 604	79 354	20.6	20.5
Family householder	246 342	245 905	26.0	26.2	10 to 19 minutes	165 295	153 721	39.7	39.7
Nonfamily householder	91 998	91 733	9.7	9.8	20 to 29 minutes	87 480	81 894	21.0	21.1
Spouse	199 985	198 422	21.1	21.1	30 to 44 minutes	53 115	49 343	12.8	12.7
Child	319 689	316 618	33.8	33.7	45 or more minutes	24 709	22 950	5.9	5.9
Other relatives	34 565	32 971	3.6	3.5					
Nonrelatives	20 580	20 148	2.2	2.1					
In group quarters	33 995	33 579	3.6	3.6					
FARM RESIDENCE					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons in rural areas	122 430	113 800	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	259 251	248 038	100.0	100.0
Form	1 115	1 082	0.9	1.0	Nursery school	9 138	7 719	3.5	3.1
Nonfarm	121 315	112 718	99.1	99.0	Kindergarten	11 111	10 376	4.3	4.2
					Elementary (1 to 8 years)	112 545	107 840	43.4	43.5
					High school (1 to 4 years)	62 329	59 688	24.0	24.1
					College	64 128	62 415	24.7	25.2
FERTILITY					YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Women 15 to 44 years	215 420	205 086	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	575 243	522 573	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	109 623	101 713	50.9	49.6	Elementary:				
1 child	29 820	29 011	13.8	14.1	0 to 4 years	22 206	19 926	3.9	3.8
2 children	38 672	37 914	18.0	18.5	5 to 7 years	45 107	39 656	7.8	7.6
3 children	21 378	21 026	9.9	10.3	8 years	51 869	46 313	9.0	8.9
4 children	9 118	8 921	4.2	4.3	High school:				
5 children	3 724	3 550	1.7	1.7	1 to 3 years	104 767	94 125	18.2	18.0
6 children	1 638	1 570	0.8	0.8	4 years	188 488	175 419	32.8	33.6
7 or more children	1 447	1 381	0.7	0.7	College:				
					1 to 3 years	74 038	65 378	12.9	12.5
					4 years	47 477	44 623	8.3	8.5
					5 or more years	41 291	37 133	7.2	7.1
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Total persons	947 154	902 053	100.0	100.0	Persons 16 years and over	737 650	717 165	100.0	100.0
Native	863 153	824 356	91.1	91.4	Labor force	465 194	453 895	63.1	63.3
Foreign born	84 001	77 697	8.9	8.6	Armed Forces	6 048	5 957	0.8	0.8
Naturalized citizen	46 508	42 234	4.9	4.7	Civilian labor force	459 146	447 938	62.2	62.5
Not a citizen	37 493	35 463	4.0	3.9	Employed	426 812	416 682	57.9	58.1
					Unemployed	32 334	31 256	4.4	4.4
					Not in labor force	272 456	263 270	36.9	36.7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 5 years and over	890 643	830 565	100.0	100.0					
Speak only English at home	743 729	688 893	83.5	82.9					
Speak a language other than English at home	146 914	141 672	16.5	17.1					
Speak English very well	86 688	76 002	9.7	9.2					
Speak English well	35 380	32 346	4.0	3.9					
Speak English not well or not at all	24 846	22 896	2.8	2.8					

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State

CLASS OF WORKER

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	426 812	406 106
Private wage and salary workers	337 922	321 138
Government workers	68 065	65 098
Self-employed workers	19 613	18 771
Unpaid family workers	1 212	1 099

OCCUPATION

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	426 812	403 906
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	90 470	86 698
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39 891	38 183
Professional specialty occupations	50 579	48 515
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	122 387	116 387
Technicians and related support occupations	12 010	11 435
Sales occupations	38 520	36 579
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	71 857	68 373
Service occupations	58 194	54 779
Private household occupations	1 378	1 297
Protective service occupations	7 681	7 270
Service occupations, except protective and household	49 135	46 212
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 566	3 409
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	58 012	54 888
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	94 183	87 745
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62 759	58 320
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 011	13 961
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16 413	15 464

INDUSTRY

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	426 812	405 359
Agriculture	2 429	2 280
Forestry and fisheries	1 128	1 098
Mining	315	287
Construction	17 531	16 629
Manufacturing	138 586	130 817
Non-durable goods	40 913	38 756
Durable goods	97 673	92 061
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	20 453	19 384
Wholesale trade	15 573	14 857
Retail trade	65 769	62 661
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23 259	22 022
Services	118 915	113 519
Business services	9 160	8 634
Repair services	4 910	4 672
Personal services	9 609	9 003
Entertainment and recreation services	3 958	3 752
Professional and related services	91 278	87 458
Public administration	22 854	21 805

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 16 years and over	737 650	708 584
Worked in 1979	502 118	485 494
50 to 52 weeks	300 667	280 930
27 to 49 weeks	109 864	101 953
1 to 26 weeks	91 587	83 663
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	378 884	351 666
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	123 234	113 326
Did not work in 1979	235 532	223 090
Persons 16 years and over	737 650	637 338
With unemployment in 1979	96 233	83 055
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	26 260	22 931
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	34 382	29 747
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	35 591	30 377
No unemployment in 1979	641 417	554 283

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 16 to 64 years	607 367	587 935
With a work disability	52 445	51 068
Prevented from working	27 030	26 348
No work disability	554 922	536 867
With a public transportation disability	11 724	10 585
No public transportation disability	595 643	554 374
Persons 65 years and over	118 457	102 053
With a public transportation disability	16 428	14 327
No public transportation disability	102 029	87 726

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Male, 16 years and over	338 730	325 451
Veteran	125 076	120 522
Nonveteran	213 654	204 929
Female, 16 years and over	392 872	375 853
Veteran	4 747	4 643
Nonveteran	388 125	371 210

The State

INCOME IN 1979

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Households	338 340	292 467
Less than \$5,000	47 581	41 148
\$5,000 to \$7,499	28 311	24 466
\$7,500 to \$9,999	27 827	23 734
\$10,000 to \$14,999	53 601	46 640
\$15,000 to \$19,999	51 317	44 692
\$20,000 to \$24,999	44 027	38 520
\$25,000 to \$34,999	50 053	43 489
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24 307	20 501
\$50,000 or more	11 316	9 277
Median	\$16 097	\$16 093
Mean	\$18 941	\$18 791
Families	246 342	212 048
Median income	\$19 448	\$19 494
Mean income	\$22 092	\$21 989
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	132 570	118 179
Median income	\$5 514	\$5 463
Mean income	\$7 834	\$7 755
Persons 15 years and over	755 000	683 683
Without income	95 305	86 312
With income	659 695	597 371
\$1 to \$1,999 or less	87 353	77 306
\$2,000 to \$2,999	53 595	47 228
\$3,000 to \$3,999	103 636	93 784
\$4,000 to \$4,999	109 532	98 632
\$5,000 to \$7,999	60 225	54 650
\$8,000 to \$9,999	50 088	45 758
\$10,000 to \$11,999	56 096	52 115
\$12,000 to \$14,999	100 931	92 990
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31 475	28 821
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6 764	6 087
\$50,000 or more	\$7 274	\$7 394
Median	\$9 903	\$9 972
Male, 15 years and over	353 198	318 458
Without income	22 686	19 232
With income	330 512	299 226
Median income	\$11 233	\$11 452
Female, 15 years and over	401 802	365 225
Without income	72 619	67 080
With income	329 183	298 145
Median income	\$4 888	\$4 946
INCOME TYPE IN 1979		
Households	338 340	306 375
Without earnings	72 412	69 609
With earnings	265 928	236 766
Mean earnings	\$19 356	\$19 360
Without wage or salary income	79 359	75 827
With wage or salary income	258 981	232 420
Mean wage or salary income	\$18 661	\$18 741
Without nonfarm self-employment income	312 089	290 924
With nonfarm self-employment income	26 251	23 086
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 695	\$11 713
Without farm self-employment income	336 824	305 183
With farm self-employment income	1 516	1 294
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 849	\$4 769
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	180 899	166 401
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	157 441	140 787
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 565	\$2 593
Without Social Security income	238 526	216 256
With Social Security income	99 814	88 539
Mean Social Security income	\$4 172	\$4 195
Without public assistance income	307 382	276 945
With public assistance income	30 958	26 364
Mean public assistance income	\$2 662	\$2 631
Without all other income	239 671	216 666
With all other income	98 669	87 606
Mean all other income	\$3 635	\$3 631
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
Families	19 057	15 599
With Social Security income	2 833	2 149
With public assistance income	8 350	7 104
Householder worked in 1979	8 781	6 951
With related children under 18 years	15 009	12 436
Female householder, no husband present	10 815	9 212
Householder 65 years and over	1 845	1 470
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	30 364	26 400
With Social Security income	11 862	10 250
With public assistance income	5 923	5 238
Worked in 1979	11 027	9 484
65 years and over	11 738	10 199
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	93 959	85 054
Related children under 18 years	32 516	26 677
65 years and over	15 192	14 362

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
The State	98.9	40.9	0.9	4.6	6.7	6.9	4.4	3.0	2.8	13.6	5.4	7.1	9.4	13.6
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.0	41.3	1.0	4.6	6.6	7.0	4.5	2.9	2.8	13.7	5.5	7.2	9.4	13.5
Inside urbanized areas	99.0	41.5	1.0	4.7	6.6	7.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	13.8	5.6	7.2	9.5	13.6
Central cities	99.4	43.1	1.3	5.0	6.5	7.3	4.6	2.7	3.7	14.3	6.3	8.1	9.7	14.4
Urban fringe	98.7	40.2	0.8	4.4	6.6	6.7	4.4	3.2	2.2	13.3	5.0	6.5	9.3	12.9
Outside urbanized areas	99.3	36.1	0.5	3.3	6.3	6.3	3.6	2.1	2.1	11.3	3.9	5.8	7.1	12.6
Places of 10,000 or more	99.8	33.6	0.5	2.5	5.0	3.3	3.8	1.2	2.0	9.8	3.0	5.9	6.4	10.0
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.0	38.0	0.4	3.9	7.3	8.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	12.3	4.6	5.7	7.7	14.9
Rural	98.6	38.1	0.6	4.5	8.0	6.3	3.7	3.1	2.3	13.1	4.4	6.6	9.9	13.8
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.8	33.4	0.8	3.7	5.6	6.2	1.5	1.4	3.1	11.4	5.6	7.2	8.8	11.8
Other rural	98.5	38.3	0.5	4.6	8.1	6.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	13.2	4.3	6.6	10.0	13.9
Rural farm	100.0	42.6	0.7	0.7	6.1	1.1	0.6	—	—	5.1	2.9	1.5	14.6	31.6
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	99.0	40.8	1.0	4.6	6.5	6.8	4.3	2.8	2.8	13.5	5.3	7.0	9.3	13.5
Urban	99.0	41.2	1.0	4.6	6.5	6.9	4.5	2.9	2.8	13.6	5.5	7.1	9.3	13.5
Central cities	99.4	43.1	1.3	5.1	6.4	7.3	4.7	2.7	3.8	14.3	6.3	8.1	9.8	14.4
Not in central cities	98.8	39.9	0.8	4.3	6.5	6.7	4.4	3.1	2.2	13.1	4.9	6.4	9.0	12.8
Rural	99.1	37.7	0.6	4.0	7.2	5.7	3.0	2.3	2.3	12.5	4.3	6.3	9.3	13.5
Outside SMSA's	98.0	41.3	0.7	5.3	9.2	7.8	5.2	4.3	2.7	15.1	5.8	7.9	10.9	14.1
Urban	98.7	42.5	0.8	4.8	8.4	7.5	4.7	3.5	2.8	14.9	6.6	8.0	10.1	13.8
Rural	96.8	39.4	0.6	6.3	10.6	8.3	6.0	5.7	2.5	15.3	4.8	7.7	12.2	14.7
SCSA's														
Providence-Fall River, R.I.—Mass.	99.2	41.4	1.0	4.5	6.5	6.9	4.2	3.0	2.8	13.9	5.3	7.1	9.5	13.9
Urban	99.1	41.8	1.0	4.6	6.4	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.9	14.0	5.5	7.2	9.5	13.9
Rural	99.3	38.8	0.6	3.9	7.3	6.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	12.9	4.3	6.5	9.6	14.3
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.7	42.8	0.9	4.1	6.5	7.1	3.8	3.3	3.0	15.2	5.1	7.2	10.1	15.3
Urban	99.6	43.7	0.9	4.3	6.2	7.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	15.6	5.4	7.4	10.2	15.2
Rural	99.8	39.8	0.7	3.7	7.5	7.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	13.5	4.2	6.6	9.9	15.6
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.0	41.0	1.0	4.6	6.6	6.9	4.4	2.9	2.8	13.6	5.4	7.0	9.4	13.6
Urban	99.0	41.3	1.0	4.7	6.5	7.0	4.5	2.9	2.9	13.7	5.5	7.1	9.4	13.6
Rural	99.0	38.1	0.5	4.1	7.2	5.7	3.1	2.3	2.3	12.5	4.3	6.4	9.3	13.6
SMSA's														
Fall River, Mass.—R.I.	99.6	43.3	0.9	4.0	5.8	6.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	15.6	5.2	7.4	10.1	15.3
Urban	99.6	43.8	0.9	4.1	5.5	6.4	4.1	3.7	2.9	15.6	5.5	7.4	10.0	15.0
Rural	99.7	40.5	0.9	3.1	7.2	5.1	3.4	1.7	2.6	15.1	3.8	7.6	10.9	16.6
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.6	44.0	1.0	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.2	3.7	3.0	16.1	5.5	7.6	10.1	15.2
Urban	99.6	44.5	1.0	4.4	5.3	6.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	16.2	5.8	7.7	10.1	15.0
Rural	99.7	40.8	1.2	3.4	6.8	5.8	3.9	2.3	2.2	15.6	3.6	6.9	10.5	16.4
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.8	39.8	0.5	2.3	6.8	4.5	3.0	1.6	2.1	13.1	3.9	6.9	10.1	15.8
Urban	99.9	39.6	0.5	2.1	6.3	4.9	3.2	1.9	1.5	12.2	3.8	5.8	9.2	15.1
Rural	99.6	40.2	0.4	2.6	7.7	4.1	2.6	0.9	3.1	14.5	3.9	8.7	11.5	16.9
New London-Norwich, Conn.—R.I.	99.4	43.0	0.9	4.4	8.6	7.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	15.0	4.6	8.7	9.8	14.4
Urban	99.3	44.0	1.0	4.7	8.3	8.2	4.2	3.4	3.3	15.5	5.0	9.3	10.1	14.4
Rural	99.7	40.7	0.8	3.9	9.4	6.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	14.0	3.9	7.2	9.1	14.4
Connecticut (pt.)	99.4	44.0	1.0	4.6	8.9	8.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	15.5	4.8	9.0	10.1	14.8
Urban	99.2	44.9	1.1	4.9	8.6	8.6	4.2	3.6	3.4	16.0	5.2	9.6	10.4	14.8
Rural	99.8	41.7	0.8	3.9	9.8	6.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	14.3	3.9	7.4	9.2	14.7
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.6	34.1	0.6	2.9	5.9	4.3	3.2	1.6	2.1	10.7	3.3	5.9	7.5	11.2
Urban	99.8	33.6	0.5	2.5	5.0	3.3	3.8	1.2	2.0	9.8	3.0	5.9	6.4	10.0
Rural	99.3	34.7	0.8	3.5	7.1	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	11.9	3.7	5.8	9.0	12.8
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass.	99.1	41.1	1.0	4.6	6.7	7.1	4.3	2.9	2.8	13.6	5.4	7.0	9.4	13.7
Urban	99.0	41.4	1.0	4.7	6.6	7.1	4.5	3.0	2.9	13.8	5.5	7.1	9.5	13.7
Rural	99.2	38.3	0.5	4.2	7.4	6.6	2.9	2.4	2.2	12.3	4.4	6.2	9.2	13.7
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.8	41.2	0.7	3.9	7.8	8.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	13.9	4.7	6.7	10.2	15.4
Urban	99.8	42.2	0.8	3.9	7.8	8.0	3.8	2.8	3.0	14.6	4.8	6.8	10.5	15.5
Rural	99.9	39.3	0.5	3.8	7.9	7.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	12.5	4.5	6.4	9.6	15.1
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.0	41.1	1.0	4.7	6.5	7.0	4.4	2.9	2.8	13.6	5.4	7.1	9.4	13.5
Urban	99.0	41.4	1.0	4.7	6.5	7.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	13.7	5.5	7.2	9.4	13.5
Rural	98.9	37.8	0.5	4.3	7.2	6.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	12.2	4.4	6.1	9.0	13.0
URBANIZED AREAS														
Fall River, Mass.—R.I.	99.6	44.1	0.9	4.2	5.5	6.5	4.2	3.7	3.0	15.8	5.6	7.5	10.1	15.2
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.6	44.5	1.0	4.5	5.3	6.7	4.2	3.9	3.2	16.2	5.8	7.7	10.1	15.0
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.9	41.0	0.5	2.3	6.6	4.6	3.7	2.2	1.6	12.6	4.0	6.3	10.0	16.5
Newport, R.I.	98.8	41.5	0.7	4.3	7.9	7.2	4.4	3.1	2.6	14.3	6.1	7.5	9.5	13.1
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.—Mass.	99.0	41.5	1.0	4.7	6.6	7.1	4.5	2.9	2.9	13.8	5.5	7.2	9.5	13.7
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.7	42.1	0.7	4.0	7.5	7.7	3.7	2.6	3.0	14.3	4.8	6.7	10.3	15.5
Rhode Island (pt.)	99.0	41.5	1.1	4.8	6.5	7.0	4.6	3.0	2.9	13.8	5.6	7.2	9.5	13.5
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Central Falls city	99.6	43.4	1.1	5.3	3.6	7.3	4.5	2.7	3.0	13.7	6.6	6.8	8.9	13.1
Cranston city	96.3	44.0	1.0	7.1	9.9	9.6	6.6	5.7	2.1	16.5	5.9	9.2	12.5	14.2
Cumberland Hill (CDP)	99.6	39.6	1.0	5.3	8.2	6.1	2.7	1.6	3.5	13.0	5.1	8.0	9.2	15.1
East Providence city	99.7	40.0	0.7	3.9	6.1	6.0	3.5	2.1	2.3	12.5	3.9	6.3	7.9	12.3
Greenville (CDP)	97.7	46.3	1.8	6.9	12.3	10.0	6.1	5.3	6.3	19.9	10.2	9.6	12.7	18.1
Kingston (CDP)	100.0	27.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	7.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	5.9	4.6	3.3	2.9	10.2
Melville (CDP)	100.0	40.3	—	5.1	8.6	11.8	5.4	—	0.8	10.5	21.3	9.1	6.2	2.8
Narragansett Pier (CDP)	99.8	44.9	0.8	4.6	9.1	9.1	3.3	1.9	5.4	17.6	6.3	10.7	11.5	18.3
Newport city	99.1	43.2	1.0	4.2	8.3	7.8	4.6	2.7	2.9	14.5	6.4	7.7	9.0	13.7

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

Newport East (CDP) -----
 Pascoag (CDP) -----
 Pawtucket city -----
 Providence city -----
 Tiverton (CDP) -----
 Valley Falls (CDP) -----
 Wakefield-Peacedale (CDP) -----
 Warwick city -----
 Westerly (CDP) -----
 Woonsocket city -----

COUNTIES

Bristol -----
 Kent -----
 Newport -----
 Providence -----
 Washington -----

Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
97.1	42.6	0.3	6.3	8.4	6.3	5.4	6.4	2.9	17.5	6.5	8.4	14.7	15.9	
96.4	36.0	0.4	6.2	8.6	9.2	6.3	6.0	2.5	17.3	2.4	5.6	12.0	15.1	
99.5	40.6	0.9	4.6	5.3	6.1	4.4	2.0	3.4	13.4	5.3	7.1	8.1	11.7	
99.4	45.5	1.5	6.0	5.9	9.0	5.3	3.0	4.6	15.6	7.6	9.8	10.9	16.0	
99.9	41.1	0.5	2.0	6.0	3.8	2.8	3.2	1.5	11.0	4.1	5.4	10.2	16.4	
99.2	36.6	0.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	8.5	4.0	3.5	8.1	13.8	
99.2	44.4	0.6	4.7	10.1	8.8	4.1	2.0	1.8	13.1	4.8	6.1	7.9	14.0	
99.3	40.9	1.3	3.8	8.1	5.2	3.7	2.7	2.7	12.8	5.0	6.1	9.1	13.9	
99.8	33.6	0.5	2.5	5.0	3.3	3.8	1.2	2.0	9.8	3.0	5.9	6.4	10.0	
98.3	43.4	0.9	4.8	6.7	8.0	6.4	4.5	3.3	16.0	6.2	6.6	10.5	14.0	
98.1	37.6	0.9	4.1	6.3	7.5	4.9	4.2	1.9	13.2	4.8	6.2	8.6	11.0	
99.5	38.9	1.1	3.6	7.2	4.7	3.4	2.0	2.1	11.6	4.8	5.5	8.1	12.4	
99.2	41.1	0.6	3.7	7.6	6.2	4.0	2.6	2.5	14.0	5.2	7.4	9.8	14.2	
98.8	42.3	1.0	5.2	6.4	7.6	4.8	3.2	3.2	14.4	5.8	7.7	10.0	14.1	
98.9	36.8	0.5	3.7	7.4	6.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	11.8	4.0	6.2	8.4	12.3	

Table C-3a. **Percent of Allocation for Towns/Townships: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Towns/Townships of 2,500 or More

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
Barrington town.....	100.0	33.6	0.8	1.7	6.1	5.3	2.1	1.5	1.8	11.6	4.7	5.7	7.2		12.2
Bristol town.....	97.0	40.2	0.7	5.3	6.5	9.7	6.6	5.8	1.4	13.8	4.8	6.2	9.0		10.1
Burnsville town.....	96.2	33.1	0.4	6.0	7.1	10.4	5.5	6.4	1.4	14.8	2.8	4.8	10.6		10.9
Charlestown town.....	99.8	40.2	0.9	4.5	8.7	8.3	2.6	0.9	2.4	10.8	4.0	5.1	10.6		15.9
Coventry town.....	99.9	35.2	0.8	3.1	4.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	1.0	9.3	3.0	3.9	5.2		8.5
Cumberland town.....	99.4	37.3	0.9	3.4	4.9	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	10.4	4.1	5.2	8.6		14.6
East Greenwich town.....	99.5	34.3	1.0	2.1	6.6	3.0	3.0	1.6	0.9	11.0	4.1	5.6	6.8		11.1
Exeter town.....	82.7	43.5	0.1	17.7	20.6	21.4	21.6	24.6	2.6	30.3	7.6	17.7	26.4		10.5
Foster town.....	99.2	36.6	0.8	5.4	5.9	4.7	2.3	1.9	2.6	12.2	4.2	5.7	8.6		14.7
Glocester town.....	99.3	42.8	0.5	5.3	12.7	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.5	16.5	4.6	6.9	11.0		18.4
Hopkinton town.....	100.0	34.0	0.4	2.6	7.6	5.9	1.4	1.5	2.4	11.2	4.3	6.3	8.1		12.2
Jamestown town.....	99.7	35.5	0.2	2.2	5.0	4.3	2.8	0.8	1.5	11.6	4.5	6.4	4.7		7.7
Johnston town.....	98.7	39.7	0.4	4.1	5.6	6.1	4.6	3.0	2.4	14.4	5.2	6.0	10.0		14.5
Lincoln town.....	98.9	41.3	0.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	3.6	2.4	3.5	12.4	6.6	6.7	11.2		15.3
Little Compton town.....	99.2	41.8	0.8	4.3	10.2	4.6	3.0	—	3.5	14.3	5.8	10.1	9.6		12.8
Middletown town.....	98.1	41.4	0.3	5.6	8.5	6.8	5.0	4.7	2.5	15.2	6.3	8.1	11.8		13.9
Narragansett town.....	99.9	40.9	0.5	3.7	7.5	7.4	2.2	1.1	3.6	13.4	6.3	8.6	9.6		15.2
North Kingstown town.....	99.9	35.2	0.4	2.1	6.3	4.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	10.4	2.5	4.4	6.3		11.2
North Providence town.....	99.9	40.3	0.8	3.5	4.5	5.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	12.0	4.0	6.5	7.5		12.8
North Smithfield town.....	99.7	38.5	0.6	3.4	5.9	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.0	9.3	4.3	4.3	7.4		12.7
Portsmouth town.....	99.8	38.8	0.4	2.3	6.9	4.9	3.5	1.4	1.8	13.2	3.0	6.7	9.5		15.0
Richmond town.....	100.0	29.9	0.5	1.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	0.7	0.5	8.4	2.8	3.7	7.0		12.2
Schuette town.....	99.2	39.2	1.4	3.4	9.2	7.5	3.4	3.1	3.8	14.0	5.9	8.0	11.0		15.7
Smithfield town.....	97.6	43.3	1.1	7.1	9.0	10.5	5.2	5.4	3.5	15.1	6.6	6.9	10.4		14.9
South Kingstown town.....	99.7	38.0	0.5	3.4	7.7	7.6	2.3	1.4	2.1	10.3	4.6	5.3	6.7		12.5
Tiverton town.....	99.9	40.6	0.4	1.8	6.0	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	12.7	4.3	6.4	10.7		17.3
Warren town.....	97.3	38.7	1.2	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	5.3	2.8	14.5	4.9	7.2	9.9		10.9
Westerly town.....	99.4	34.1	0.7	3.1	5.3	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.1	10.5	3.0	5.8	7.3		10.9
West Greenwich town.....	100.0	35.0	0.7	2.7	7.9	5.5	2.4	1.0	2.8	9.6	8.6	7.5	8.4		13.0
West Warwick town.....	99.9	38.1	0.9	4.1	6.6	4.8	2.9	1.3	1.6	9.9	5.7	5.1	8.0		11.8

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹ All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

² In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³ The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL.....	B-1	INCOME IN 1979.....	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS.....	B-1	Type of Income.....	B-19
Household.....	B-1	Comparability.....	B-21
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Group Quarters.....	B-2	Census Data.....	B-23
SEX.....	B-2	Limitations.....	B-23
RACE.....	B-3		
AGE.....	B-4	GENERAL	
MARITAL STATUS.....	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN....	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
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NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH.....	B-7	Household	
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.....	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.....	B-7		
ANCESTRY.....	B-8		
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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, *"Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."*

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

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old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

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questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

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Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

***Extractive occupations**(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

***Rail and water transportation occupations**—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

***Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers** (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 — 47)

Service occupations (50 — 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 — 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 — 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

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<i>Textile mill and finished textile products</i> (22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.	<i>Communications</i> (48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.	<i>Health services, except hospitals</i> (80, except 806)
<i>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</i> (27)	<i>Utilities and sanitary services</i> (49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.	<i>Elementary and secondary schools and colleges</i> (821, 822)
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i> (28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.	Wholesale Trade (50, 51)	<i>Other educational services</i> (823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.
<i>*Other nondurable goods</i> (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.	Retail Trade (52-59)	<i>Social services, religious and membership organizations</i> (83, 86)
<i>Furniture, lumber, and wood products</i> (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.	<i>General merchandise stores</i> (53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.	<i>Legal, engineering, and other professional services</i> (81, 84, 89)
<i>Primary metal industries</i> (33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.	<i>Food, bakery, and dairy stores</i> (54)	Public Administration (91-97)
<i>Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance</i> (34)	<i>Automotive dealers and gasoline stations</i> (55)	Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker. —The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.
<i>Machinery, except electrical</i> (35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.	<i>Eating and drinking places</i> (58)	Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.
<i>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</i> (36)	<i>*Other retail trade</i> (52, 56, 57, 59)	
<i>Transportation equipment</i> (37)	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (60-67)	
<i>*Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing</i> (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.	<i>Banking and credit agencies</i> (60, 61)	
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities (40-49)	<i>Insurance, real estate, and other finance</i> (62-67)	
<i>Railroads</i> (40)	Business and Repair Services (73, 75, 76)	
<i>Trucking service and warehousing</i> (42)	<i>Business services</i> (73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.	
<i>Other transportation</i> (41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.	<i>Repair services</i> (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.	
	Personal Services (70, 72, 88)	
	<i>Private households</i> (88)	
	<i>Other personal services</i> (70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.	
	Entertainment and Recreation Services (78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.	
	Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)	
	<i>Hospitals</i> (806)	

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. *Own business not incorporated*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

b. *Own business incorporated*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 158a shows that for the town of Coventry 14,021 persons out of all 20,089 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the town of Coventry

with a percent-in-sample of 16.2 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.2 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 14,021 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(14,021) \left(1 - \frac{14,021}{27,065}\right)} =$$

184 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Coventry is 27,065.

The standard error of the estimated 14,021 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 184 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 202 for the total persons 16 years and over in Coventry town who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 69.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.73. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 69.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.73 \times 1.1 = 0.80$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 14,021 persons 16 years and over in Coventry town who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 202. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[14,021 - 2(202)] \text{ to } [14,021 + 2(202)]$$

or

$$13,617 \text{ to } 14,425.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in South Kingstown town aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 10,033 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,659. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 60.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.92 percent. Table D lists South Kingstown town with a percent-in-sample of 15.4 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.4 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (60.2 percent) is $0.92 \times 1.1 = 1.0$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Coventry town and South Kingstown town of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two towns is:

$$69.8 - 60.2 = 9.6 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (9.6)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(69.8))^2 + (\text{Se}(60.2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.80)^2 + (1.0)^2} \\ &= 1.3 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} &[9.6 - 2(1.3)] \text{ to } [9.6 + 2(1.3)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &7.0 \text{ to } 12.2. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>	
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in group quarters</i>
Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder	
<i>Group</i>	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)
Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin	
<i>Group White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Male</i>	
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
<i>Female</i>	
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Black Race</i>	
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Rent Categories
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate non-sampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	2.0	2.0	0.7
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Marital status.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.5	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.1	2.1	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of			
immigration.....	3.6	3.6	1.9
Place of work.....	2.0	2.0	1.3
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.7	1.1
Means of transportation to work			
and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.3	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Veteran status and period			
of service.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
School enrollment and years of school			
completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.3	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.8	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	1.1	0.6

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations			The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations		
Persons			Persons		
100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	
The State -----			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Pascoag (CDP)-----	3 807	15.1
Urban-----	824 004	15.6	Pawtucket city-----	71 204	15.3
Inside urbanized areas-----	790 809	15.6	Providence city-----	156 804	15.0
Central cities-----	344 390	15.4	Tiverton (CDP)-----	7 653	16.3
Urban fringe-----	446 419	15.8	Valley Falls (CDP)-----	10 892	16.2
Outside urbanized areas-----	33 195	15.5	Wakefield-Peacedale (CDP)-----	6 474	16.4
Places of 10,000 or more-----	14 093	16.2	Warwick city-----	87 123	16.0
Places of 2,500 to 10,000-----	19 102	15.0	Westerly (CDP)-----	14 093	16.2
Rural-----	123 150	16.3	Woonsocket city-----	45 914	15.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500-----	5 739	16.2	COUNTIES		
Other rural-----	117 411	16.3	Bristol-----	46 942	15.9
Farm-----	—	---	Kent-----	154 163	16.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Newport-----	81 383	15.9
Inside SMSA's-----	873 130	15.6	Providence-----	571 349	15.4
Urban-----	777 902	15.6	Washington-----	93 317	16.1
Central cities-----	315 131	15.4			
Not in central cities-----	462 771	15.8			
Rural-----	95 228	15.7			
Outside SMSA's-----	74 024	17.1			
Urban-----	46 102	16.2			
Rural-----	27 922	18.5			
SCSA's					
Providence-Fall River, R.I.—Mass.-----	1 096 047	15.7			
Urban-----	957 576	15.7			
Rural-----	138 471	15.8			
Massachusetts (pt.)-----	247 903	16.1			
Urban-----	193 767	16.1			
Rural-----	54 136	16.1			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	848 144	15.6			
Urban-----	763 809	15.6			
Rural-----	84 335	15.7			
SMSA's					
Fall River, Mass.—R.I.-----	176 831	16.0			
Urban-----	146 022	16.0			
Rural-----	30 809	15.9			
Massachusetts (pt.)-----	145 963	16.0			
Urban-----	127 187	16.0			
Rural-----	18 776	15.9			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	30 868	16.1			
Urban-----	18 835	16.2			
Rural-----	12 033	15.9			
New London-Norwich, Conn.—R.I.-----	248 554	16.1			
Urban-----	171 432	15.6			
Rural-----	77 122	17.3			
Connecticut (pt.)-----	223 568	16.1			
Urban-----	157 339	15.5			
Rural-----	66 229	17.5			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	24 986	16.0			
Urban-----	14 093	16.2			
Rural-----	10 893	15.9			
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass.-----	919 216	15.7			
Urban-----	811 554	15.6			
Rural-----	107 662	15.8			
Massachusetts (pt.)-----	101 940	16.3			
Urban-----	66 580	16.4			
Rural-----	35 360	16.2			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	817 276	15.6			
Urban-----	744 974	15.6			
Rural-----	72 302	15.6			
URBANIZED AREAS					
Fall River, Mass.—R.I.-----	141 510	16.0			
Massachusetts (pt.)-----	126 013	16.0			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	15 497	16.2			
Newport, R.I.-----	51 381	15.8			
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.—Mass.-----	796 250	15.7			
Massachusetts (pt.)-----	72 319	16.3			
Rhode Island (pt.)-----	723 931	15.6			
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE					
Central Falls city-----	16 995	15.0			
Cranston city-----	71 992	16.1			
Cumberland Hill (CDP)-----	5 421	15.5			
East Providence city-----	50 980	15.5			
Greenville (CDP)-----	7 576	15.8			
Kingston (CDP)-----	5 479	13.3			
Melville (CDP)-----	2 788	13.0			
Narragansett Pier (CDP)-----	3 342	15.1			
Newport city-----	29 259	15.7			
Newport East (CDP)-----	11 030	15.8			

Table E. Percent of Persons in Sample for Towns/Townships: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**Towns/Townships of 2,500
or More**

	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Barrington town	16 174	15.9
Bristol town	20 128	15.8
Burrillville town	13 164	15.6
Charlestown town	4 800	17.1
Coventry town	27 065	16.2
Cumberland town	27 069	15.9
East Greenwich town	10 211	15.9
Exeter town	4 453	14.8
Foster town	3 370	16.1
Glocester town	7 550	16.3
Hopkinton town	6 406	15.7
Jamestown town	4 040	17.3
Johnston town	24 907	15.3
Lincoln town	16 949	15.5
Little Compton town	3 085	16.2
Middletown town	17 216	15.6
Narragansett town	12 088	15.0
North Kingstown town	21 938	16.4
North Providence town	29 188	15.3
North Smithfield town	9 972	15.8
Portsmouth town	14 257	16.1
Richmond town	4 018	16.7
Schuette town	8 405	16.7
Smithfield town	16 886	15.4
South Kingstown town	20 414	15.4
Therion town	13 526	16.1
Warren town	10 640	16.0
Westerly town	18 580	16.2
West Greenwich town	2 738	42.1
West Warwick town	27 026	16.2

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for *Nursery school*.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark *Yes*, but also *used by another household* if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by:	
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid: Divide rent by:	
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank* or *cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer **Yes** *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28 – H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30 – H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister ----- If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe → -----		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe → -----	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: [] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: [] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) [] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) [] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. 0 1 0 N 0 0		CENSUS USE ONLY A. 0 1 0 N 0 0	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☒ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June ☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes; Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:
☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
 Elementary through high school (grade or year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☒ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bedrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☒ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Ship C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		Group quarters	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use		
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Indicators	
			C3. Is this unit boarded up?	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22c. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22d. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0		
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		
	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		
No	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		

[illegible]

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2		CENSUS USE ONLY	
<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p> <p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1
PUBLICATIONS	F-1
Population and Housing Census Reports	F-1
PHC80-1, Block Statistics	F-1
PHC80-2, Census Tracts	F-2
PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	F-2
PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress	F-2
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	F-2
PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	F-2
Population Census Reports	F-2
PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population	F-2
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants	F-2
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics	F-2
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PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports	F-3
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HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units	F-3
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HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change	F-3

PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance	F-4
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STF 3	F-4
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STF 3 Microfiche	F-5
P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche	F-5

GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.